

The Spirit of Missions:

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. XIII.

AUGUST, 1848.

No. 8.

APPENDICES.

[A.]

Thirteenth Annual Report

OF THE
DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

In presenting their Thirteenth Annual Report, the Domestic Committee are first called to notice the death, on the 23d of December last, of one of their missionaries, the Rev. Thomas Leaver, late of Concord, in New-Hampshire.

In the full vigor of manhood, with every prospect of long life, and from a field of acknowledged usefulness, he was, after a brief illness, summoned to give an account of his stewardship.

His last sermon had been, from the prophetic words—to him and his flock—“It is finished.” And, although he was permitted calmly to set his house in order, and peacefully to resign his spirit to God—yet the circumstances of his death impressively admonish all, and especially his brethren in the ministry, “to be also ready;” “for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh.”

The Committee are truly gratified to state, that highly encouraging prospects of their respective fields, are generally presented by the missionaries in their semi-annual Reports, on the 1st of April last. In these an amount of labor is given, which will compare with any previous period of the Church's Mission in this country. And, although the Church has not yet discharged her debt to them, there is a more cheerful tone, and a firm confidence expressed in the ability and eventual willingness of her members to meet their just claims, which the Committee trust, will soon be realised.

CONDITION OF THE FIELD.

Three Bishops, ninety-four Presbyters and Deacons, and three Laymen ; total, one hundred, are at this time in the pay of this department.

Since the last Annual Report, twenty-three appointments (see Appendix Aa) have been made ; of these, twenty are new missionaries. During the year, seventeen have resigned, and one has died. Seven stations have become self-supporting. Seven churches have been consecrated ; twenty-four are being erected, and the corner-stones of several others have been laid.

Appendix (Ab) exhibits the missionary force now (June 15) employed, and the stations occupied.

During the year, at forty stations, one hundred and seven adults, and at seventy-three stations, five hundred and thirty-nine infants have been baptised. Twenty-eight stations report two hundred and thirty-seven who have been confirmed. Seventy-four stations report (April 1) one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight communicants. Forty-three stations report one thousand one hundred and eighteen families attending our services ; and thirty-one stations report one thousand four hundred and eighty-six children in their Sunday Schools.

FUNDS.

The Treasurer's report shows the amount paid to the dioceses respectively.

The following statement of contributions, in the form heretofore adopted, is submitted :

DIOCESE.

	1847.	1848.	No. of Churches contributing in	Communicants in	Amounts contributed 1847.	Amounts contributed 1848.
Maine,	3	5	560	98 83	306 99	
New-Hampshire,	4	9	515	47 64	246 10	
Vermont,	12	12	1,497	130 64	164 68	
Massachusetts,	24	31	4,715	1,157 91	1,205 30	
Rhode Island,	9	11	2,348	483 92	539 97	
Connecticut,	43	54	7,803	2,123 71	2,690 65	
New-York,	73	92	6,540 56	6,911 71	
Western New-York,	32	71	6,000	766 65	1,297 36	
New-Jersey,	25	25	2,274	762 14	909 01	
Pennsylvania,	40	68	10,053	2,656 57	2,857 90	
Delaware,	14	11	515	396 54	401 02	
Maryland,	48	54	6,639	1,643 67	1,494 63	
Virginia,	32	20	6,000	930 00	577 88	
North Carolina,		8	1,850	260 05	309 17	
South Carolina,	23	32	4,324	1,775 57	2,292 84	
Georgia,	7	8	894	417 98	505 52	
Florida,		3	1	220	35 00	26 00
Ohio,	18	17	4,000	176 27	344 80	
Michigan,		8	15	1,200	268 31	561 94
Indiana,		5	18	552	23 50	198 47
Wisconsin,	1	4	969	12 00	25 76	
Illinois,	7	14	973	87 47	205 09	
Missouri,		1	4	537	8 50	174 79
Kentucky,		8	7	730	226 67	174 85
Tennessee,		2	5	545	40 00	248 00
Alabama,	5	8	663	365 35	574 60	
Mississippi,	2	5	450	9 75	225 31	
Louisiana,		1	8	724	10 00	632 08
Arkansas,		5	5	52 46	90 47
Texas,						40 00
Iowa,			1		17 50
Miscellaneous,						2,093 70
	463	625		23,300 39	28,635 90	

Four hundred and one dollars and fifty-eight cents have been received towards the support of the Jewish Mission in the city of New-York.

LEGACIES.

From the Executors of the Estate of Hanford Smith, Esq., late of Newark, N. J., one hundred and eighty-two $\frac{2}{100}$ dollars have been received, being the second payment of interest on that portion of his estate devised to this department.

From the Executors of the Estate of Stephen Warren, Esq., late of Troy, N. Y., five hundred dollars have been received, in full of his bequest to Domestic Missions.

From the Estate of Mary Clark, late of Mt. Holly, N. J., one hundred dollars have been received. Also, one hundred and fifty dollars additional to the sum of four hundred dollars last year received from Estate of D. Betts, Esq., late of the city of New-York.

In January last, information was received that the case of Richard Voorhies, deceased, late of Shrewsbury, N. J., had been decided favorably to the cause of Missions. By this decision, a farm estimated at five thousand dollars, and an additional bequest of one thousand dollars in money, should be divided between the two departments.

Notice was also given that the Executors were making arrangements to comply with the decision of the Court; but obstacles have since arisen, and it has not yet been obeyed.

The Executors of Samuel S. Olden, deceased, have likewise been directed to pay, at present, a dividend of 49 per cent. on the legacies of that Estate. This, on the legacy of six thousand dollars to the Board of Missions, will amount to the sum of two thousand nine hundred and forty dollars. (\$2,940.) There will be a further dividend made to the legatees, but it is impossible now to state with precision when it will be paid, or to what it will amount. By the will, the Executors are permitted to pay the legacies with bonds and mortgages, or with money. An intimation has been given that they will be prepared in a few weeks to settle the above amount, by the assignment of bonds and mortgages which are due, well secured, and can be collected. The inquiry just made of the Committee is transferred to the Board for final answer, to wit: "Shall these bonds and mortgages be assigned and forwarded to the Treasurer, to remain as an investment, or shall they at once be collected?"

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE COMMITTEE.

During the past year, the Committee accepted with regret the resignation of two of their members, the Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D., and the Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch. The Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, D. D., and the Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., were unanimously elected to fill the vacancies, and have entered upon duty. The Board is requested to confirm this action of the Committee.

ACTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

As the deliberations of the Triennial Meeting of the Board of Missions, which was then approaching, might have an important bearing upon the action of the Committee, it was resolved soon after the last Annual Meeting, to continue the existing scale of appropriations up to the first of January, 1848.

After the Triennial Meeting, the Committee decided to extend the same scale of appropriations to the end of the current year, the first of October next; and due notice to the proper authorities was given.

The Committee continue to follow the original plan of the Missionary Society, as in effect again adopted by the Board in 1846.

It is believed that it works advantageously. A firmer tone and greater efficiency in our operations are already manifest.

During the year, some Parishes have become self-supporting, and others have expressed the intention soon to follow their example.

It is the duty, however, of the Committee to state, that in almost all instances of stations becoming, or expecting soon to become self-supporting, the respective Bishops have expressed an earnest desire, and have given notice of their intention, to appropriate these amounts for the remainder of the year, and longer, if possible, to new, important, and promising fields of missionary labor within their charge.

It is a subject of deep interest to the Committee, and one they dare not overlook, but would strongly press upon the Board and the Church at large, that without exception, each section of the field needs, and is earnestly asking, for more men and more means, to accomplish the work which is now before it. This work, too, is rapidly accumulating on our hands. It yearly increases, with a fearful ratio, in proportion to the Church's apparent ability to execute it.

During the past year, it is known, that 239,480 emigrant passengers arrived at the sea-ports of the United States, besides the large number approaching inland from the Canadas and other British possessions. Of the number just mentioned, over 20,800 arrived at ports in Massachusetts; 34,800 in Louisiana; 14,777 in Pennsylvania, and 145,830 at the single port of New-York! Although many scatter in every direction seeking new homes, yet in which direction they generally wend their way, may be inferred from the fact, that the growth of the two youngest States of the Union is without parallel in the history of this, and perhaps of any other country. In 1840, Iowa, then a Territory, had a population of 43,112; now it contains 120,000! being nearly trebled in less than eight years. Then Wisconsin had 30,645, now it contains 240,000! being nearly eight times as many, as were there eight years ago! By the annexation of Texas, an area seven times larger than the Diocese of Pennsylvania was added to this confederacy. Measures are now being adopted by our government to organize two new Territories at the North

and West, into which a white population is already pressing. While, if the treaty with Mexico is ratified, an extent of new territory at the South and West, equal to 750,000 square miles, will be added to this already immense republic. These United States will then comprehend above 2,750,000 square miles, embracing almost every climate—every soil—every mineral, vegetable, and animal product, as well as almost every kind of population on the globe.

This annual increase of population is more than sufficient to engage the energies and engross the efforts of the benevolent of every Christian denomination in the land. Some of these have for years been far in advance, and thus have, by comparison, put to shame the missionary efforts of our Church.

The American Home Missionary Society, in its last report, numbers 1,006 missionaries in the field, and acknowledges \$140,479 89 received into its treasury during the past year. These are stationed among the older states, in the new, on the frontier, and beyond the Rocky Mountains.

The whole of our missionary force, Diocesan and General, will not number one-third of those employed by this single society; while, if she would, our Church could extend the area of her operations on this Continent, and embrace the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

In presenting an estimate of his imperative wants for the ensuing year, (which is nearly double what the Committee could last year grant,) the Missionary Bishop of the North-West, with deep earnestness, asks if the Church will not do more for him now, with 250,000 souls within one portion only of his present charge, than was given when there were 25,000?

The same inquiry is as importunately made by other Bishops, whose prospects for the extension of the Church are as encouraging, and whose wants, in proportion, are as pressing. While, from the Missionary Bishop of the South-West, who, on his way recently to one portion of his extensive charge, was met with the earnest request to bring with him sixteen or twenty right-minded men, and work enough for all could be found, this information is just received. "There is," he says, "much to encourage our efforts in Texas, and I earnestly pray that these efforts may not be relaxed. Now is the time to extend our operations. Now, while this wonderful country is rapidly filling up with a population gathered from every quarter of the world, we ought to be prepared to occupy every important position—to plant our missionaries wherever we find the tide of population setting—to raise the standard of the cross, and hang out the banner of the Church in the midst of every settlement—to provide for the gathering in of the sheep of Christ's flock, and their protection from the ravages of the wild beasts of the desert. Wait a few years, and we shall be too late. The children of the Church will be scattered. Error and fanaticism will be predominant, and our efforts will be comparatively fruitless."

This testimony is also given by one, who is a witness of, and familiar

with all he declares: "There seems to be a thirsting for Clergymen of the Church, with all the better informed portion of the population; and they appear ready to give of their means for the support of the Gospel. The whole country is calling; but where are the men, the right kind of men? You know, my dear Bishop, what we want here; you know that a man who cannot sustain himself in an old well-organized parish, where men are attached to the Church and her institutions, would not be the one to go among strangers, and build up the waste places of Zion. I think you are aware of the fact, that the people of Texas, *as a whole*, are more intelligent, and possessed of more general information than the people of any state in the Union. Such I fully believe to be the fact. But the next generation in this State will be far inferior to the present on this score. Hence, the great necessity of indoctrinating them at once in the principles of the Church, as it is ever hard for truth to contend against error, when combined with bigotry and superstition."

* * * * "I see such an amount to do, and so few to do it. If you can find the right men, do not leave any proper means untried to bring them here. Five years now, are worth fifty, after a few have passed. If five or six young men could come out, and fix upon two points in the interior, and operate somewhat upon the Nashotah system, properly modified to suit our region, the amount of good they would effect can scarcely be imagined. They could easily locate where they would find five or six points within convenient distance for establishing the Church, and their schools would have unbounded influence."

INDIANS.

The Committee regret to report that the Rev. Solomon Davis has been compelled, from ill health, to resign the station he has long held, so honorably to himself, as Missionary to the Oneidas.

He has been succeeded by the Rev. F. R. Haff, who has been living among, and officiating for them during the last twelve months. He already has considerable knowledge of their language, and is otherwise well qualified to discharge his present duties. The Missionary Bishop of the North-West recently visited Duck Creek. He found the Oneidas very much attached to their new spiritual teacher, and quite solicitous that he should remain with them. The Bishop adds: "It is somewhat remarkable, and I feel exceedingly thankful, that a young man of good education and talents, should be ready to devote himself for life, to these people. I confirmed 17 persons. The congregation, as well as the nation, is steadily increasing in numbers, and in the arts and virtues of civilized life."

During the past year, the Committee pursued the course suggested, in order to obtain a title to the missionary property at Green Bay, until they were notified of the inability of government to grant it under existing laws. In this case, however, of admitted equity and justice, the Committee were advised to apply to Congress for relief. This has been done. A bill has

been introduced, and is now in progress, which provides for this and similar cases which exist.

While attending to this, the Secretary was informed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Chiefs of the Chickasaw nation had recently applied for Manual Labor and Mission schools, to be conducted among them by the Episcopal Church; and that he had communicated their wish, at their request, to the Bishop of Tennessee.

The Government of the United States propose to advance out of funds belonging to this nation, \$6,000, towards the erection of necessary buildings, and an equal sum annually, for 20 years, towards the current expenses of the Mission.

No answer had then been received from the Bishop, nor is any additional information in possession of the Committee, except of a general nature, obtained by the Secretary during interviews with a deputation of said chiefs at Washington.

But the Committee earnestly trust that this favorable opportunity of establishing Missions among the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, will not be disregarded. The Committee have sought, though in vain, to rouse the Church to a proper sense of this duty. And now, these natives of the forests themselves come, knock at the portals of our Church, and with money, the price of the soil where the bones of their fathers lie, they offer to pay for the privileges of the Gospel, in possession of the white man, and for the instruction to be given them and their children, in the arts and blessings of civilized life.

JEWISH MISSION.

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the late Triennial Meeting of the Board, the Committee appointed the Rev. Thomas Cook, Missionary to the Germans in the city of New-York, having especial reference to the Jews, with a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, to be appropriated out of funds which have been, or shall be given for this purpose, and for Missions to the Jews.

On the 1st November last, Mr. Cook entered upon this duty. From time to time his labors have been reported in the Spirit of Missions; and for interesting information to this date, they refer to his report, Appendix Ac.

ACTS OF THE SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

During the year, the Secretary and General Agent has been actively engaged at the office, and in presenting the cause of Missions in various sections of the country. During the winter he made an extensive tour through the South and South-West. He has attended the Diocesan Conventions of South Carolina, Alabama, and Virginia, and presented the subject before many of the important congregations in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama,

and Louisiana, besides others in Virginia, Maryland, New-Jersey and New-York.

He acknowledges the kind reception every where given. And the Committee hope, that the past and present, have not measured the only fruits which may be gathered from his efforts.

His testimony is added to that given by every observer, of the extraordinary increase and rapid progress of this country. That God is now presenting opportunities of usefulness to His Church in this land, which never before existed. That if not now embraced, they may pass beyond recall of this generation, and be numbered among the opportunities given in their day, to extend the service and honor of God, which will rise with them for judgment when they shall stand before Him to give an account of their stewardship.

The information is also returned, that in general, the laity are alive to the interests, and are aware of the importance of Domestic Missions to the welfare of this country, in a social, civil and religious point of view; and that as often, and sometimes more frequently than parochial arrangements allow, they do cheerfully give.

The Committee are constrained again to express the conviction, that, if in this labor of love the Clergy would boldly lead the way, the people would follow; for they are "willing," and "have a mind to work."

CONDITION AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY.

Since the meeting in June last, \$28,635 90 have been received. This sum is \$5,540 46 more than was received during the previous year.

And but for the fact that the indebtedness of former years rests as an incubus upon all its operations, it is confidently believed, a sum fully equal to the estimates of the present year would have been realized.

In the effort to bring up arrears to the present time, the Treasury is still indebted to the Missionaries for salaries due on first of April last, \$7,325. This is about \$3,500 less than was due them at this period of last year.

The Committee also state, that less has been received than was reasonably expected, by this time, in payment of voluntary pledges made last year, and due on or before 15th June inst.

Local or temporal reasons have delayed, and in some instances, perhaps, will prevent a full redemption. At least it is not prudent to rely upon them.

The time appointed by the Triennial meeting for a general collection throughout the Churches, (on Advent Sunday,) was too early in the season, and too soon after the adjournment of the General Convention to produce the desired result. Many had scarcely reached their spheres of duty ere the time arrived. While in more distant parts of the country it had passed before the resolution of the Board was known.

Many parishes also postponed the collection until a more convenient

season. This has not yet arrived, or at least no returns have been received.

It is worthy of note, that a considerable portion of the amount, in answer to the appeal of last year, was received from new parishes, from missionary stations, from self-supporting, but still feeble parishes, which once received missionary aid, and from some which have never before contributed.

The annual contribution of some of the larger parishes has not yet been received; that of others has unexpectedly diminished; while others have contributed of their abundance, with their accustomed liberality. It will also be noticed, that the fundamental principle, of contributing as well as of receiving, has been much more fully recognised, in the liberal returns this year made by portions of the country receiving missionary aid.

In January last, the Missionaries were paid the amount due them on 1st April previously, after a delay of nine months.

In May last, the salaries due on 1st October previously, were all remitted, being four months after the former were paid. And now, the Treasurer is endeavoring, and beyond the means provided by the Church, to discharge the debt due the Missionaries on the 1st of April last.

The Committee thus again, place the condition of their affairs before that body, to which it is their duty annually to present them; and from which it is right, to expect judicious counsel, cordial sympathy, and firm support. These, they are grateful to record, have heretofore been given.

They submit their report therefore for acceptance; and they ask the counsel and efficient action of this Board, upon the momentous interests entrusted to them.

If these were solely of a temporal or worldly nature, they would, long ere this, have resigned them for other and less anxious cares.

But remembering the position which the Church of their affections has assumed before Christendom, as a Missionary Church; when they note the indications of His Providence, who condescends to use it as His honored instrument for the salvation of men, distinctly pointing to the field of labor lying at our very doors, and stretching far beyond our present occupation, to the remotest boundaries of this continent; when they reflect upon the elements destined to exert a mighty influence for good or evil upon the character of this nation, which are now being cast upon its shores; when they attempt to measure the consequences to this nation and to the world, if this people shall not be taught to acknowledge, and in all their ways to honor God; when, too, they remember that He will judge each member of His Church, and will estimate the value of their deeds according to the opportunity and the ability which He has given—they dare not look back—they would not, if they could, relax their efforts in His service. They again lift up their voice in earnest appeal, and ask that the cause of

Domestic Missions may receive the attention it deserves, and so imperatively demands.

In the language of our Missionary Bishop, which was last year uttered in the hearing of, but has not yet been answered by the Church, the Committee would, in conclusion, ask: "Was there ever a period in the history of our beloved Church, when there was a louder and a more imperious call for her children to put forth their energies, and strive to reach the utmost bounds of Christian obligation in this matter, than that which the exigencies of the present time send forth? The field of our operations as a Missionary Church, we have said, is the world.

"But that which our own country and this continent present, and which, I presume, all will admit, claims our first and chief attention, is vast enough to require more than all the energies we have yet put forth.

"In the extreme Western and South-Western field alone, to say nothing of regions beyond the Rocky Mountains, and bordering upon the Pacific Ocean, perhaps even now claiming attention—there is ample room, and there is actual necessity, for the labor of all the Missionaries now in the employ of the Board. We have, at this time, not more than one hundred missionaries, including Missionary Bishops, in the whole of the Domestic field; and these are scattered over a vast expanse of country, extending from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the western limit of the United States. Of this number, there are only six within the limits of the South-Western Mission, where some fifteen or twenty are needed at the present moment.

"In the North-Western, there are but twelve, probably not more than half the number required for the successful cultivation of the field.

"Go where the Missionary Bishops may within their jurisdiction, they find manifest tokens of an earnest desire for the ministrations of the Church. They see the practicability, could they command the men, of planting firmly the standard of the cross. They hear the cry, once so prevailing with an Apostle, 'come over and help us;' and their souls are 'disquieted within them;' they are cast down with sorrow by the consideration that their hands are tied; that through the parsimony of the Church, they want the power to extend relief to their importunate famishing brethren.

"Will not, then, the 85,000 communicants of the Church in these United States awake at last, to a sense of their duty; and now, after so long a time, begin to sow their seed according to the Apostle's rule: 'He which soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully. Every man as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give, not grudgingly, or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver.'

"Will not the fathers and brethren, the Bishops and presbyters of the Church, assembled here in solemn council, return to their respective charges, resolved to stir up the people to whom they minister, to the performance of this high, but hitherto sadly neglected duty? Will they not

agree, before they separate, upon some uniform system of action in relation to the subject, and entering into the spirit of the Apostle's language, press upon all whom they are appointed to instruct, the indispensable obligation of contributing to the support of our Missions, systematically, and according the ability which God has given them?"

In behalf of the Committee :

CHAS. H. HALSEY.

Secretary.

[B.]

Thirteenth Annual Report

OF THE
FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE have cause for devout thanksgiving, that they are enabled to present a satisfactory report of their proceedings to the Board of Missions.

Although the year just terminated has not been without occasions of deep solicitude, it has yet been marked by many tokens of the divine goodness. The offerings of the Church have increased; the number of contributing parishes has been enlarged; instances of individual liberality have occurred, evincing the influence of the spirit of God, in stirring up his servants to seek the salvation of their fellow-men; and while embarrassments at home have by his blessing been overcome, tidings have been received from abroad which have cheered the hearts of those entrusted with the charge of the Foreign Missions of the Church, and encouraged them to persevere in the work of extending to those ignorant of the gospel, the knowledge of the Son of God.

FUNDS.

The Committee resumed their duties after their re-appointment at the last Triennial Meeting, under much perplexity. They have gone on, however, in faith and hope; and the measures which, in their judgment the exigency required, have, through the divine blessing, been successful. At the close of a period of more than ordinary trial, they present themselves to the Board relieved from their financial difficulties.

At a very early period in the history of our Foreign Missions, a disposition was manifested on the part of contributors to designate their offerings to particular stations. This was in some degree increased by the addresses of missionaries, who occasionally visited the United States from the several stations abroad, and whose services for the purpose of spreading information concerning their several Missions, it was thought desirable to engage. But this practice of special designation, which was at first the result of a mere preference, became subsequently, with many, a matter of principle. In the mean time, while all special contributions were credited to their respective accounts, the Committee continued to make annual appropriations as the necessities of each station demanded. As any banking or commercial house, while solvent, will receive deposits without thinking it necessary

to keep each creditor's money in its own particular vault, and answer drafts without paying to each depositor his identical dollars—so the Committee, relying upon the Church to keep the treasury in a state of solvency, continued to meet the various drafts and payments which the appropriations for each Mission had authorized.

In pursuing this course, however, the Committee at length found themselves in very serious embarrassment. The disposition to contribute specifically was increasing, and the General Fund, (composed of offerings having no special designation,) upon which reliance was placed for making up deficiencies in the amount appropriated to any Mission, was diminishing in proportion. A heavy indebtedness to particular accounts was the consequence.

The Committee could not justify themselves in persevering any longer in a system, which must speedily produce positive insolvency. The necessity for immediate measures to remove existing difficulties was evident: and the impropriety of adding to these difficulties by opening new credits abroad, without any reasonable prospect of meeting them, no one could doubt. Under these circumstances, therefore, after the most serious and anxious deliberation, they resolved to create a Sinking Fund for the payment of arrearages (due to Foreign Bankers for last year's acceptances, to American merchants for African invoices, and to Special Credits on their own books for monies used in meeting their engagements,) by the appropriation thereto, until these should be liquidated, of all undesignated contributions: to withhold from their missionaries their former authority to draw on London *quarterly in advance*; to throw them upon the contributions specifically made to each, until the General Fund should be released: and to remit to the missionaries at the close of every month, the amount of these specific contributions by letters of credit on London. In connexion with these proceedings, the Committee urged upon the various congregations of the Church, a favorable attention to the recommendation of the Board of Missions at the last Triennial Meeting, for a collection to be made during the Epiphany season for the Foreign Department.

The Committee have great cause for gratitude in the successful issue of these measures. The collections at the time appointed were more general than on any similar occasion, except one. The large proportion which was undesignated, manifested the disposition of the Church to sustain them in their effort to provide things honest; and in a large number of cases, these offerings were accompanied by letters containing expressions of cordial interest and good will, most cheering to those who were endeavoring to extricate the department from its difficulties. The result has been, an extinction of the indebtedness of the Foreign Committee.

One of the missionary stations, that at Athens, in Greece, has been embarrassed by this change in financial arrangements. The Committee were, however, enabled to forward during the first quarter of 1848, enough to relieve it from immediate distress; and it is hoped that the General Fund,

During the past year, the Foreign Committee have had but one travelling Agent under salary, a report from whom will be submitted.

The Rev. Mr. Tyng, of Columbus, Ohio, has rendered gratuitous services to the Foreign Committee, as an Agent, in that diocese, and has visited many parishes and preached many sermons, where heretofore very little, if any, knowledge existed of the Foreign Missionary operations of the Church.

The Secretary, after the Triennial Meeting of the Board, made a Missionary journey through parts of New-York and New-England. During the winter he was disabled entirely from preaching, by an affection of the throat. In the spring he visited many of the Churches in New-York, and likewise travelled as far south as the District of Columbia. When the season for collections shall again arrive, he purposed (D. V.) to make further efforts in this department of his office.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

At the Triennial Meeting of the Board of Missions, resolutions were passed, referring to the Foreign Committee certain propositions and memorials, touching the adoption of Missions in California, European Turkey, and Western Africa, which have all received due consideration from the Committee.

In regard to San Francisco, California, which was recognised by the Board as a Missionary Station, and placed by them under the care of the Foreign Committee, they have to report with regret, their inability to take any steps towards its occupation. While convinced of its importance, and satisfied that no time ought to be lost in commencing operations there, they have felt themselves unable, under the peculiar embarrassments of the year, to adopt any measures for the enlargement of the number of their stations.

The memorial advocating the establishment of a Mission of the American Episcopal Church in European Turkey, presented statements of much interest, and well deserving consideration: but the financial condition of the Committee put it out of their power to entertain the suggestion.

The same may be said of the communication concerning the Missionary and Theological Institution at Bexley, West Africa. In this case, however, the Committee are of opinion that the object sought is similar to that which our existing Mission at Cape Palmas has chiefly in view, and that a multiplication of stations on the African Coast, would have a tendency to enfeeble the one already established.

The Committee proceed to notice the several Foreign Stations under their care.

Athens.

Established December, 1830.

The Rev. J. H. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Miss Baldwin, Miss Mulligan, and several Greek Teachers.

The health of Mrs. Hill, which was spoken of in the last report as having been seriously impaired, has within the year so far improved, as to render

unnecessary an absence from the station at one time contemplated. Miss Baldwin, who had been in the United States on a visit after a residence at Athens of many years, resumed her labors in the Mission in November, 1847, having arrived in time to afford Mrs. Hill great relief in the oversight of the Mission Schools.

The quiet and persevering labors of the Mission continue, through the blessing of God, to be productive of much good, and fully sustain what has been said of them on former occasions. Pleasing testimony of this usefulness has been borne by many travellers from this and other countries, who have personally examined the operations of the Mission within the last two or three years. There is no ground whatever to doubt, that the beneficial influence of the Mission has fully equalled all reasonable expectation; that it has not only been the means of elevating the temporal condition of several thousands of pupils who have been under its care, but that it has been blessed of God to the spiritual enlightenment and everlasting salvation of not a few of them.

The establishment of the School of Industry connected with the Mission, presents so interesting a feature of its plans for usefulness, and one of which so little is known, that a reference to it in a report of our proceedings may not be out of place.

The following is extracted from the statement of the Rev. Mr. Hill:

" It may be recollected, that when our Church established its Mission in Greece, the whole population of Athens was in a state of great poverty. Many females joined the school whose only covering was from the articles of clothing sent from the United States during the year. Ignorance and indolence then prevailed, and as the former was fast disappearing under the teachings of those whom the Church had sent out, it was hoped that the latter would be removed, by proving to such as were willing to try the experiment, that industry was not without its reward. To those who were ever watching to preserve from *temptation* to evil the souls whom they were instructing in the precepts of the Gospel, it was evident that many young females would, in the course of a few years, be placed in a situation of great danger. And the only safeguards seemed to be to endeavor, on the one hand, to retain them as long as possible near their instructors, and at the same to provide them with the means of earning their own livelihood, so that they would not be exposed to the temptations which penury makes so destructive to many. This was the origin of the charity called the *Bread-fund*, and they who had the privilege of dispensing this charity, have been conscious that it has accomplished more than was at first anticipated.

" As soon as there was a probability of a regular remittance for this object, a selection was made from the other schools of such as were most in need. These could read and sew well, having been taught already in the other schools of the Mission; they were then supplied with such kinds of work as would make them in time complete sempstresses; their stipend was at the rate of a loaf of brown bread per diem, amounting to about twenty-five cents a week (equal to thirteen dollars a year.) None

were allowed to receive the benefits of this fund but such as had passed through the elementary schools of the Mission. Twenty-five names were at first registered and placed in a separate apartment, the special superintendence of which was given to Miss Baldwin, who arrived a few months after its first establishment. One hour of the day was devoted to reading the Scriptures, with questions and explanations on the portions read; during the week an hour on some convenient day was allotted to writing on slates and instruction in the first rules of arithmetic. Friday afternoons were devoted always to more extended religious instruction; every day a portion of Scripture was learned by heart, and this formed the basis of the Sunday-school instruction, at which a regular attendance was insisted upon. Before the first pupils selected could be properly prepared, inquiries became frequent for sempstresses in private families, (Athens having become the capital of the kingdom,) and in shops of mantua-makers and milliners, who had come to try their fortunes in the new state. In less than two years after the establishment of the School of Industry, those who had been taught in it could earn in *one week* the amount of stipend they had received *per month*, viz., one dollar. We always encouraged those who could get these situations to avail themselves of them, and for others, when we thought it time for them to leave the school, we interested ourselves to procure them places. It was most gratifying, to find not a few of those who had thus passed out of our immediate supervision, taking their places on Sunday mornings to hear the Sunday lesson explained. The poor cripple *Caterina*, (so favorably known in the early days of the Mission, and who has often excited the sympathy of visitors on account of her infirmity,) finding it more and more difficult to make her way through the now crowded streets and the muddy lanes in winter, was received into many private families, remaining two or three weeks at a time, and gaining twenty-five cents per diem and her food. She is now, and has been for a long time, regularly employed in the palace as a sempstress, her wages being ten dollars a month, and a portion of food among the king's servants. In 1832, she was a miserable helpless beggar, living day and night in the wretched lanes of Athens. She could neither read nor sew, and her condition was not much above that of a brute. Now, besides being independent in circumstances, she is a well informed, pious, and humble minded Christian, and is the owner of *one book* which she is able to read, and understand, and appreciate, and that book is the Word of God. She was, it is true, our own private beneficiary three years before the School of Industry or the Bread-fund were formed, but she was the first that was enrolled upon the books, and is an eminent example of the blessed fruits of this charity. Many took in work at home before they were quite prepared to leave the school, and would add to their incomings by sewing for their neighbors after school hours.

“The beneficial results of industrious habits having been made so apparent throughout the community, a situation in this department was eagerly sought after, and mothers, who at any other time would have thought it im-

possible to allow her child to remain in school after she could in any way be made useful at home, will now work harder and sacrifice much to ensure her child's regular attendance, confident that she is to reap a future advantage. The habits thus induced have led to other beneficial results, which, although they may not be so much appreciated by those at home, are nevertheless esteemed *here* as the greatest of earthly blessings, and that is, the comfortable settlement in life of destitute females. Of those who have thus been educated in this branch of our Mission, *twenty-three* have married well; and although their general education was very limited, its *effects* were *so marked, so distinguishable* over others less informed, that the good sense which so generally prevails here has induced many who were seeking a companion for life, to give the preference to the *poor industrious girl*, rather than to the ignorant and idle one, though far more fortunate in worldly possessions.

* * * * *

"The objects which led to an appeal in behalf of these destitute children of Greece, so far as their temporal welfare is concerned, has thus been completely attained. But we were actuated by far higher and holier motives; the great object of our Mission was never for a moment lost sight of. And while they were reaping the tangible proofs of our interest in their temporal welfare, we were preparing for them higher destinies. To remove the cloud of ignorance that hung over their spiritual perceptions—to teach them their duty as baptized and professing Christians—to draw them from vain observances to the true worship and service of the *living God*—these were the ends we ever had most at heart. When we first commenced our work, we met with an obstacle to the proper improvement of time and habitual industry, in the numerous holidays, many of them topical feasts or fasts, and all of them of the vainest traditional origin. But as religious knowledge increased, we found we could speak freely and more intelligibly of the evils of idleness and the impiety of such delusions. And in time, an entire change was effected; and now the legions of certain Saints, who were thought to be malicious enough to visit with evil those who did not hallow their days by *idleness*, are looked upon as mere old women's tales.

"We have not unfrequently been called upon to visit the dying beds of those who had been our beneficiaries. It may truly be said, we are the only spiritual instructors of these poor creatures, and as such are we regarded. It is affecting, indeed, to witness the delight with which they listen to us, and the expressions of gratitude for having taught them out of God's holy law. One or two cases, selected from the rest, will furnish so many additional illustrations of the expansive character of Christ's religion, and the truth of St. Paul's paradox, addressed to the early Corinthian Christians, we, as the dispensers of this small charitable fund, may apply to our own circumstances as laborers among the poor Christians of Athens—'*As poor, yet making many rich.*'"

After enumerating some interesting facts, the missionary proceeds :

* * * "Many instances have been unexpectedly brought to our knowledge, to show that the seed sown by all waters had not been lost, but was vegetating in scattered places, known only to the Great Husbandman. And some of them have been found where we had the least hope that it had taken effect. How often have mothers been made to feel that it is not of him that planteth, nor of him that watereth, but God that giveth the increase."

Other cases are here cited, which the Committee have not space to report, followed by these observations of the missionary :

* * * "It may be seen, from the above observations, and from the instances we have selected, that in dispensing this charity to those for whom it was provided, we have fully entered into what we knew to be the feelings and wishes of the donors, and that we have consequently endeavoured to use every means in our power to provide that the *spiritual* benefits should go hand-in-hand with the *temporal* relief. We should have felt ourselves to be very unfaithful stewards, indeed, if we had not done this. In this thing we feel that we have a conscience void of offence toward God, and certainly towards man. And there remained not a doubt upon our minds, that in the last day it will be seen that the recipients of this blessed charity, who were once 'poor,' have indeed been '*made rich*'—many, who here literally possessed '*nothing*,' are now '*possessing all things*.' It will be seen that God has verified His promise, and *His Word*, which has been taught and preached and distributed among these poor pensioners of the School of Industry and the Bread-fund, has not returned to him void."

In the Annual Report of the School for the year closing on Christmas Day of 1849, the missionary thus speaks of the exercises on the occasion :

"The day was fine—the crowd of happy faces within the walls, and of those without for whom there was no room, as great as on any former occasion; the group of pupils and spectators, and the grateful countenances, especially of the parents, as their children passed before them, each with its annual gift, formed altogether a scene so enlivening and impressive, as not to be soon forgotten. The '*Proverbs*' and *New Testaments* which were distributed, showed how many had been added to the number of readers and learners of the Word of God during the past year. The distribution of the *Pentateuchs* and *Tracts*, indicated the old pupils, who had been long enough under our instructions to be enabled to add to their elementary knowledge of Scripture, a knowledge of its doctrines also.

"While upon the subject of our *Christmas* Anniversary, I may as well introduce here the list of the Scriptures, &c., distributed on the occasion. It was as follows :"

1 Greek *Bible*, (the entire Scriptures.)

2 English *Bibles*, do.

13 English *New Testaments*.

37 Greek ditto.

17 *Pentateuchs*.

39 *Proverbs*.

Tracts (to those who had previously received the *Scriptures* :)

23 copies of the *Ten Commandments*.

46 " *Young Cottager*.

43 " *Two Lambs*.

112

109 copies of the *Scriptures*.

" Thus we have 221 readers of Scripture Tracts ; and to those have been added, since last Christmas, up to this date, 33 others—in all 254.

" Thus each having received an appropriate portion of our good things—our Hymns of praise having been sung—and all our exercises closed, the crowd slowly dispersed ; and while we lingered behind to see that none were forgotten, it was affecting to see many of the parents pressing upon us, with their children in their hands, to thank us for the past, to implore God's blessing upon their benefactors, and to express their earnest *hope*, that we might all thus meet together on the next anniversary. To this, however, our hearts were too full of anxiety and doubt to be able to respond. We felt that, perhaps, another festival like this would not be celebrated, and that this, our *seventeenth* anniversary, was, in all probability, destined to be our *last*."

The expressions of solicitude in these extracts arose from apprehensions of embarrassment, in which the missionary feared that he would be placed, by the financial measures of the Foreign Committee. The insufficiency of the special contributions to this Mission, for its support, the importance of keeping up the appropriation to its full amount, and the desirableness of providing remittances at regular periods, which might be relied upon, were all duly estimated by the Committee ; but considerations of duty were paramount, constraining them to extinguish past indebtedness, and to forbear making new engagements, without a reasonable prospect of meeting them. The effect, in this instance, has been, to some extent, as was anticipated ; still the Committee cannot believe that the Church will suffer this, their oldest, and now thoroughly tested Mission, to expire. They are persuaded that the labors of this Mission have commended it to the hearts of very many in the Church, and they confidently believe that the necessity for action has only to be felt, to produce a renewed interest in this portion of the field, and augmented contributions to its resources. They entirely concur in the sentiments with which their missionary closes his last communication to them. " Our endeavours and plans," he remarks, " from the commencement of our career here, have, through God's great blessing, been attended with such uniform success, and with so much spiritual benefit to individuals, that we do not like to entertain the idea of utterly relinquishing a work which has cost so much to bring to its present state. We earnestly trust that the appeal will meet with a response that will rouse our languishing spirits. The alternative will produce results very distressing not only to us immediately, but to many hundreds here."

The Committee deem it proper to state, that after an examination into certain allegations touching the conduct of this Mission, which were published in some religious journals a year or two since, they are satisfied, that the Mission has been conducted upon principles which they cordially approve ; and that the circumstances which have been represented to the disadvantage of the missionary, were, in reality, such as to meet the entire approbation of the Committee. Believing that it is unnecessary to enter into the details of proceedings which are now of remote date, and that this declaration of the

Foreign Committee will suffice to remove any doubts which may have rested upon the minds of a few friends of the Mission, they forbear a more particular statement. They are prepared, however, to lay before the Board, should it be thought expedient, the grounds upon which they rest their unanimous opinion; and have only to add, that they consider the Mission at Athens as eminently deserving the confidence and support of the Church, and therefore commend it earnestly to the prayers and liberality of its members.

Africa.

Established, 1836.

Rev. J. Payne, Rev. E. W. Hening, Dr. George A. Perkins, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Hening, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gibson, Mrs. Thompson, and several Native Teachers.

Although the Mission in Africa has experienced trials during the last year, yet it is ground for heartfelt gratitude to the Committee, that they have to record no death among their missionaries on that insalubrious coast; and that they have good reason to believe that the Gospel is taking a firm hold among those to whom it is ministered, as well in the Colony as among the Heathen.

The last annual report made mention of the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Savage and Mrs. Savage, in consequence of the protracted ill health of the missionary, who had devoted so many years of his life to this Mission. Unable to labor abroad, and restored to some measure of health by change of climate, their former missionary continues to devote himself to the work of preaching the Gospel to the sons of Africa, and is now officiating chiefly to slaves, in a quarter of the southern states.

The Rev. Mr. Hening and Mrs. Hening arrived in this country in January last on a visit, rendered necessary by a loss of eyesight, almost total, by Mr. Hening, the consequence of severe attacks of fever of the African climate. Some improvement has been the effect of medical treatment, and Mr. Hening, having been admitted to priest's orders in May last, indulges the hope of being permitted to resume his labors in Western Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Appleby, Lay-Assistants in the Mission, have resigned their appointments in consequence of the ill health of Mrs. A., and are on their way home. Mrs. Perkins is about to return to the United States on a visit.

The health of Dr. and Mrs. Perkins has not been good. The Rev. Mr. Payne and Mrs. Payne have enjoyed excellent health for a year past.

Applications for appointments as missionaries are now before the Committee, and there is a prospect that the assistance so long desired by the Mission will speedily be afforded, by the addition, during the present summer, of at least two ordained missionaries to the station.

Beyond all question, the condition of the Mission is such as to stimulate the Church to vigorous and persevering efforts in that land of darkness and death. Although for a portion of the year there was left in it only one ordained laborer, "yet," writes the Rev. Mr. Payne himself, in his last report, "that one laborer never felt greater cause for gratitude and encourage-

ment—never perceived a louder call upon the faith and zeal of the Church, than is furnished in the actual state and prospects of the Mission which he is permitted to exhibit.” How much labor can be performed by one individual even in the climate of Africa, after an exposure, too, of several years to its debilitating effects, may be seen from notices gathered from his reports ; from which it appears, that during the last year he has preached every Sunday morning to congregations of natives averaging two hundred persons ; has conducted the Mission Sunday school every Sunday afternoon ; has preached four times every week in native towns about his residence ; has lectured every Thursday evening to the pupils and others composing the Mission family ; has conducted the daily evening service for the Schools ; has devoted two hours each day to translations of the Scriptures ; has made three pastoral visits to each of the more remote stations of Rockbookah and Fishtown ; and, since the commencement of operations in the colony at Cape Palmas, a period of nine months, has officiated there forty-five times. These facts, collected from his several communications, show conclusively that men may labor even in Africa ; and we cannot doubt but that such labors will be blessed of God to the salvation of souls.

The consequences of these persevering and active exertions are apparent, in the steady improvement of the schools, in the growth of influence among the natives, in conversions from among the heathen, and in a great encouragement to enlarged efforts in the Colony.

Of the progress of the Gospel among the Heathen, the missionary remarks :—“It is certainly a most encouraging fact, and should be recorded ‘to the praise of the glory of his grace,’ that wherever Christ has been made known fully amongst these heathen Africans by our missionaries, there has been taken out, some *one*, at least, ‘for His name.’ Fishtown, Cape Palmas, Rocktown, Grahway, Cavalla, Rockbookah, River Cavalla, and Taboo, even were missionary operations this moment to cease, would each add to the crown of our rejoicing in the day of our Lord Jesus. Blessed be God !”

Apprehensive lest there may have been a decline of interest in this Mission during the past two years, in consequence of the trials which the Lord has seen fit to permit, he presents considerations and facts abundantly sufficient to show, that in the history of the African Mission there has been nothing which ought to have surprised or discouraged its friends, while there has been much to animate them to increased zeal in sustaining it.

He maintains that “the sickness and mortality in the Mission has not been so great *as was anticipated*, when it was undertaken, and actually *less than has been experienced in other missionary fields*, where the climate has never been thought of as an objection.

“There have been from the beginning connected with the Mission *twenty whites*. Of these the number who have died is six, namely, two males.

and four females; and two of the latter owed their death, in part at least, to other causes than the climate. It is true that several others have returned permanently to the United States, but not all of these, in consequence of failure of health. On the other hand, *three* have been connected with the Mission *ten years*, and three others about *nine*, making an aggregate of *fifty-seven years' service.*" * * * *

" Why is it, I have thought again and again, that the Church with which I am connected, having so recently declared itself *a missionary Church*, appears to be behind almost all others, in this respect? I recall to mind the Missions in the rivers Senegal and Gambia—the scores of devoted servants of God who have already laid down, or are now laying down their lives a willing sacrifice at Sierra Leone—the Missions at Monrovia, Bassa Cove, Settra Kroo, Cape Coast, and its vicinity—in the Calabar and Gaboon rivers,—the great number of missionary stations in South Africa, and those on the East Coast: I think of all these Missions, carried on by almost every denomination of Christians from almost every civilized nation, and I feel humbled at the apparent necessity of proving *that missionaries live about as long in Africa as elsewhere*; that *the Mission has not been a failure*, and that *it still has a work to do*, in order to induce missionaries of our Church to continue that which has been begun—to sustain that which is ready to fail for want of laborers."

And he maintains also, that "a reference to its history will show that the African Mission has been *as successful as any other*, in the same space of time. In proving this, I shall not speak particularly of our having mastered and written considerable in a strange tongue, and gone through all the hardships and vexations of establishing five distinct stations amongst the heathen, but only of actual spiritual results. From the beginning of the Mission, Christmas, 1836, to the same day 1847, there had been received into the Church, of Natives, *fifty*, of Colonists, *thirty-six*. Deducting those who have been suspended or died, of Natives, fourteen, and Colonists, ten, we have as the number of communicants in regular standing, at the above date, *sixty-two*. Now this, it is freely admitted, is little enough accomplished; we mourn that it is *so little*; but the point maintained is, that it will bear comparison with that measure of success which it hath pleased God to grant to other modern Missions, in the early stage of their operations."

In a letter to the Committee of recent date, (10th March) the same missionary remarks:—" It was a sad disappointment to us to learn that not one missionary of any kind had offered for the African mission. Again and again have I asked in my mind, why is this? That 'Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God,' is as sure as God's word is true; that this is to be accomplished through the labors and sufferings of his people, who doubts? That *this* Mission is a vine of God's planting, is as certain to my mind as the conviction of my call to or comfort in it. I say *comfort in it*, for, blessed be God, *we*—I can speak confidently of at least

one besides myself—my wife—never felt more of this than now. And what will be most gratifying to you, we have never been in better health in Africa than we now are, and have been for the year past."

And again, on the same subject, he writes:—"I have been very sorry to learn by private letters, that there is an expectation that we (Mrs. P. and myself) are to return immediately to the United States. We should be very glad to have it understood that we *have not the least idea of doing so*. Such a state of health as would disqualify us for usefulness here, could alone induce us to leave a station where our presence becomes necessary. In suggesting to the Foreign Committee the propriety of passing a resolution authorizing the return of missionaries every four years, I had no idea of obtaining for myself or others liberty to do so, without an evident necessity. Every true hearted missionary will feel the considerations which first led him to a heathen land, operating with increasing force to keep him there the longer he remains. With the health which God has granted to us during the past year, we feel that we should be wholly inexcusable to leave our post; and should God, who hath preserved us now nearly eleven years, grant us long life, most gladly shall it be devoted to poor Africa."

In reference to the several stations of the Mission, the following facts are noted for the information of the Board :

CAVALLA STATION.

At this station, there are thirty-one communicants, of whom one is the wife of the missionary, two are colonists, and twenty-eight are converts from heathenism, five of them having been admitted during the past year. One communicant has died, and five have been suspended. In the male boarding-school there are forty-two boys. During the year, one of them has been appointed secular agent of the station, and has ceased to be a scholar. In the female school there are twenty-five girls. During the year, four pupils have been married to teachers and assistants in the school, and now render assistance in this department.

In one of his letters, the missionary remarks, in connexion with this subject:—"An examination of boarding-schools at Cavalla Station was held, including twelve boys from the River Cavalla Station. Sixty-four children were present. Three were absent in consequence of sickness. The progress of the children was, on the whole, satisfactory. Indeed, I never look upon this interesting group of children and youths, rescued from heathenism, enlightened, many of them sanctified and saved, that I do not 'thank God and take courage.' * * *

"In the female department of our boarding-school, every afternoon, except one, is devoted to sewing; and Mrs. Payne takes the direction and instruction of the girls, performing herself, at the same time, a large share of the work. During the past six months, 350 pieces of clothing have been cut out and made up, of which Mrs. P. has, herself, cut out 215. The

price of this work, if put out at low rates, would have amounted to sixty-six dollars; but this consideration is of small moment compared with the instruction given to the girls in this kind of work. The women of the country never sew, and of course our girls, when they came to us, knew nothing about it. But now, not only do they delight to employ the school hours in the afternoon as above stated, but many of them spend their hours for relaxation in sewing for their relatives and friends in the native towns."

The same communication mentions likewise an incident not without interest:

"Next to a pastor's joy over a sinner that repenteth for the first time, is that which he feels when those who, after having "tasted of the good word of life," have been overtaken in a fault, are again recovered from the error of their way, and restored to his confidence. Such joy I have experienced this evening. Two of the oldest female communicants in our boarding-school were lately guilty of such disobedience as to make punishment necessary. They came forward this evening to acknowledge their error and to ask forgiveness. The confession of "W.," who spoke in the name of both, was striking. 'We have been faithfully instructed,' she said, 'both in our duty to God and to our teachers. We have, too, made a profession of Christianity, and promised to live according to it; but we have sinned both against you and against God. We deserved, therefore, the punishment which we received. We have confessed our sins to God, and have now come to do so to you, and to ask your forgiveness. Will you pray for us, that we may be kept from falling again into a like transgression?'

Pastoral Department.—The Missionary reports having held a public service and preached on *every Sunday during the year*, to native congregations averaging 200, and besides, preached on an average four times every week at *this station* to the Mission family, and in four small native towns belonging to Cavalla. In the Sunday-schools, on every Sunday afternoon, he and Mrs. Payne, with assistants, have met and instructed about eighty persons, including members of the schools and others connected with the Mission family. Besides a public lecture in English, on every Thursday and Sunday evenings, he has generally conducted the daily evening service for the schools, imparting religious instruction suited to the capacities and attainments of the various classes of children.

Grebo Translations, &c.—The missionary has continued to devote two hours every morning, (when at home) to writing and translating the Scriptures into Grebo. During the year he has reviewed Genesis and the Gospel according to St. Luke, translated the Gospel according to St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles, and written a history of the Greboes, in their native tongue. The Bible History, a work of Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Am. Board, has been also reviewed; and, in connection with Dr. Perkins, the missionary has prepared a small Grebo Primer. The Gospel according to St. Luke is now in the press in this country, the printing having been assumed by the liberality of the American Bible Society.

RIVER CAVALLA STATION.

The school contains fourteen pupils, under the care of a native Christian teacher.

The missionary has visited this station once a week; latterly, once in two weeks; examining and catechising the children, and preaching alternately in two towns near the Mission premises.

The teacher here has manifested a commendable interest in the improvement of the children, and in the spiritual welfare of the people.

ROCKBOOKAH STATION.

(Mr. and Mrs. Appleby, Lay Teachers.)

The missionary has made three pastoral visits to this station since his last report, at each time preaching, and administering the communion. He has baptized and admitted to the communion one colonist, a member of Mr. Appleby's family, and received one native communicant from Taboo Station. Communicants at present, 2 whites; 1 colonist; 2 natives—total 5.

The school contains but ten pupils. Mr. Appleby has officiated as lay reader on Sundays, to congregations varying from thirty to forty persons.

FISHTOWN STATION.

(Under the care of Dr. Geo. A. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins.)

This station has also been visited three times by the missionary, the Rev. Mr. Payne, during the year. "On each occasion he has preached and administered the communion. On one of these occasions he baptized and admitted to communion a native youth, connected with the boarding-school, who had for some time previously given evidence of a change of heart." Communicants at this station at present, whites 2; colonists 2; natives 4—total 8.

MOUNT VAUGHAN STATION.

"The missionary entered on the pastoral duties of this station, (now wholly **COLONIAL** in its character,) in the early part of March, 1847. Since that time he has held services and preached alternately in the Chapel at Mount Vaughan, and a school-house at Latrobe, forty-five times. When the missionary commenced his labors in the colony, the number of communicants, in regular standing, was eight—at present it is twenty-one. There is a prospect of a still farther increase.

"Mrs. E. M. Thompson has been doing good service at this station, in instructing about forty-five colonist day-scholars.

"Mrs. Thompson likewise superintends and chiefly instructs some fifty children on Sundays. Mr. Gibson, who lay-reads at Mount Vaughan on Sundays, instructs a Bible-class of ten or twelve, principally members of our Church in that neighbourhood, on Sunday afternoons; and there is still a third Sunday-school at Latrobe, numbering about thirty pupils, under the superintendence of Mr. James Dennis, a communicant in our Church. The whole number of colonists, adults and children, receiving what they chiefly need, sound scriptural instruction on the Lord's Day, is about one hundred."

While speaking of the schools in the colony, in connexion with the important subject of the education of teachers and ministers, the missionary "earnestly urges for the consideration and action of the Foreign Committee, the expediency of embracing in the operations of Mount Vaughan, when that station shall be again occupied, a high school, exclusively for the education of a small number of promising colonist boys, to be selected by the Mission for this purpose. The annual support of such scholars will amount to \$100 each; but if our views are just, such additional expenditure will be gained in the end. Using that discretion which we have been allowed hitherto, and because it has been found difficult to get and retain the number of native scholars supported at home, the Mission has, within the past year, received three boys of the character above designated, two of them being at Fishtown, and one at the station. These will form a nucleus for the school recommended, in case it shall meet your approbation."

While the prospect of a native ministry appears to be remote, he suggests, that the attainment of our great desideratum, a ministry inured to the climate, is not so; and, "that it is to the colony at Cape Palmas that we are to look for the chief means of attaining our end.

"As the humble and obedient servants of Him who is the Head over all things to his Church, it is unquestionably our duty to watch, and to follow the leadings of His providence. While therefore," he continues, "we feel that it would be dishonoring Him to suppose that he depends upon colonies here or elsewhere for the advancement of His cause, it cannot be supposed, that it has been without some reference to this object that he has allowed thousands of Africa's children to be carried away from the darkness of Heathenism to the midst of Christian light, and after being illuminated by it, caused them to be brought back to their own land. It is true, the character of the colonists is not equal to that of those from whom they have received the blessings which they enjoy; for how should it be? but at the most moderate estimate it is a generation in advance of that of the Heathen; and if this be so, then we should include *a priori*, that such instruments as we need, could be raised up just so much earlier from amongst the former than the latter."

CHURCH IN THE COLONY.

"It is greatly to be desired," remarks Mr. Payne, "that a permanent church building shall be erected, and a pastor provided for this important

branch of our missionary work, as soon as practicable. A spirited beginning was made at Cape Palmas, towards the former object. More than five hundred dollars have already been collected, and the sum will be, no doubt, still further increased; but \$2,000 more are needed; and it is earnestly hoped that the numerous friends of the Mission and of the colony, in the United States, will respond to the call, which has been made."

A COLORED MINITER FOR THE COLONY.

"In regard to a pastor for the colony," the missionary writes, "it is desirable, if it be possible, to procure a well qualified colored man for this office. Our colonist friends and brethren desire, as early as practicable, to be self-sustaining; and certainly the bones of their numerous white brethren, lying on the shores of Africa, the wasted health and strength of those who are still contending with a deadly climate, or have been compelled to leave it, and the universal voice of the Church at home, all respond amen and amen to this desire. That the colonists, advanced as they are some generations beyond the heathen around them, are to be prominent instruments in evangelizing the latter, is an opinion which has gained ground with the growing experience of our Mission, as I believe it has amongst its friends in the United States. But then, superior as colonists are to the natives, they rather afford the materials for raising up instruments for the missionary work, than the instruments already prepared. Our colonist brethren do, and will for some time, need the superior intellectual and religious advantages of their mother-country, in order to raise up, from amongst them and their children, the instruments by which their destiny is to be developed and the gospel diffused through Africa. And he or they who will, either in the United States or Africa, with this enlarged view, and in the spirit of Paul, (2 Cor. 12. 15.) devote themselves to planting the Church firmly, or raising up instruments in the colonies, will not have labored in vain."

On these several points, the education of colonist youths, the erection of a church edifice at the Cape, and the appointment of a colored missionary to labor exclusively among the colonists, the Committee entirely agree in sentiment with their missionary; and under the full conviction of the importance of availing themselves of a door of usefulness which the Lord seems so widely to have opened, they desire to further these plans to the utmost of their ability. They hope that God may put it into the heart of some friends of Africa, to furnish the means of building a church at Cape Palmas, for which \$2,500 are needed; and they trust that expectations entertained of obtaining a suitable colored person, in orders, for the colony, will not be disappointed.

It is in his report of the condition of this station, that the missionary mentions the services held on last Christmas day. "The services appropriate to this day were held at Mt. Vaughan. Our little chapel was filled to over-

flowing, thus affording new proof of the necessity of having a church building in the colony as soon as practicable.

“Fifty or sixty persons, including our own members and other professing Christians, came forward to partake of the broken body and shed blood of their common Lord and Saviour. It was my happiness to restore to Christian fellowship one erring brother, who had been suspended for a year; and to receive into it, for the first time, one whose character and standing will, I trust, make him, through grace, a great blessing to the community over which he has been called to preside. This was Governor Russwurm. Though for many weeks previous he had been yielding, what appeared to others, unequivocal fruits of the Spirit, he was slow to allow the conviction in his own mind, that he was in deed and in truth ‘a new creature.’ Once satisfied, however, on this point, he promptly made known his desire to be received into Christ’s visible fold, and now came forward openly to confess Him before men.”

The Committee close their review of this station, in the words of this faithful laborer; praying “the Lord to grant to many, the hearts to consecrate themselves at once, to sustaining and strengthening this suffering but glorious Mission.”

Constantinople.

Established 1839.

Since the Triennial Report to the Board of Missions, of the Missionary Bishop at Constantinople, the Foreign Committee have received from him communications dated 4th and 23d October, in continuation of the above report, and in further reply to certain inquiries made by them in the last year. These have been spread in full on the pages of “The Spirit of Missions,” in the numbers for January and February, 1848. They have likewise received from him, a letter under date of 7th February, written under apprehensions, lest the change of financial measures to which the Committee had been constrained, might prove a hindrance to his usefulness. The Committee, however, did all that was in their power, under the circumstances, for his relief; remitting to him promptly, at the close of every month, a letter of credit on London for the amounts specially contributed to his Mission. They were thus enabled, during the first quarter, to place him in funds for the whole amount of his appropriation for that quarter, and likewise to anticipate a considerable portion of what would be due on the second. The amount received for the last two quarters of 1847 for this Mission was \$668 36, while the whole of the appropriation for that term was paid. Since the 1st January, when their Financial Resolutions took effect, the amount received specially has been \$2,065 31, all of which has been remitted.

It will be perceived that the friends of the Mission at Constantinople must bear in mind its wants, in order to keep the Missionary Bishop supplied to the full amount appropriated.

In regard to the labors and prospects of the Mission, the Committee are in possession of no other information than that contained in the letter of

23d October, above referred to. At that time the Bishop had the translations of the Prayer Book into the Armenian tongue nearly ready for publication. A new version of the Psalms was in progress; he had contributed towards the support of a Syrian School; and had received several applications for service in the Mission. Further information the Board will doubtless receive in a report from the Bishop himself.

The following are the dates and amounts of remittances to the Missionary Bishop at Constantinople, since 1st January, 1848:

28th January	\$597.79
26th Feb.	369.78
24th March	378.82
	— 1,346.39
18th April	267.61
16th June	378.52
	— 646.63
Paid Bishop Southgate's order favor of S. Taylor	10.50
Paid do., draft favor of T. B. Greene & Co., Havre	62.29
	—
Total paid in first two quarters, 1848	\$2,065.31

P. S.—Since the adoption of this report, a communication has been received from Bishop Southgate, dated 5th May, which will be submitted to the Board.

China.

Re-established May, 1845.

The Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone, D. D. Missionary Bishop; the Rev. E. W. Syle and P. D. Spalding, Presbyters; Misses Jones and Morse, Teachers.

Further acquaintance with the position and character of the city of Shanghai, has confirmed the Committee in the propriety of the selection of this city, as the seat of the Mission to China; and the accounts from the Missionary Bishop convince them that they have not in their former reports over-estimated the importance of this station in its opening for usefulness. The duties of the missionaries have been discharged with the utmost security; and nothing is needed under God, but patience, liberality, and zeal on the part of the Church, to lay firmly the foundation of a branch of the Church of Christ in that great empire.

The Rev. Mr. Graham, whose expected return in consequence of ill health, was mentioned in the last Annual Report, arrived in July last. His place in the Mission was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Spalding, who reached Shanghai on the 28th August; and who has since that time been applying himself with all diligence to the work of preparation for preaching the gospel.

The exceedingly feeble condition of the health of Bishop Boone has occasioned deep solicitude to the Committee. He has been suffering under a severe and protracted indisposition, which rendered it imperatively necessary that he should desist from publicly preaching the Word, and has at

times threatened to terminate his labors altogether. The last intelligence, under date of 18th February, is, however, in some degree encouraging, and the Committee cannot but hope that a life, in their view of much importance to the Mission in its infancy, may be spared for longer service in its cause.

Happily the Rev. Mr. Syle had made sufficient progress in the acquisition of the language, to qualify him to take the Bishop's place in preaching to the native congregations in the Mission Chapel. The attendance which at first sensibly diminished when the Bishop ceased to officiate, has again been increasing, and there are now from 150 to 200 persons present at the services.

The Bishop has expressed a very earnest wish for funds for the erection of a church for the accommodation of the Chinese; a wish which God in his goodness has been pleased to gratify. A building, to cost about \$5000, has doubtless been ere this commenced.

The Mission School has been steadily prosecuted, the number of pupils having necessarily been limited to thirty-six, for the want of room for more. This school has been carried on with untiring perseverance under circumstances well calculated to try the self-denial of those concerned: for the only building which could be obtained was one in the heart of a close and confined Chinese city, affording no opportunity for recreation, and, indeed, rendering it almost impossible to separate the pupils from the defiling influence of a corrupt heathen population. Happily the favor of God has signally relieved the Mission from this hindrance. Provision having been made by private benefaction, the Missionary Bishop has procured ground without the city, and commenced the erection of a building well adapted to the purpose, and capable of accommodating the full number he proposes to educate. The cost of this will be about £6000. The complete surrender made by native parents of the children thus selected, and the culture and discipline to which they are subjected, afford good ground to hope that from among them, the Spirit of God will call many to be teachers and preachers of the everlasting gospel. Late letters from the Mission mention the death of one of the earliest pupils of the School, which, although in itself an affecting loss, was the means of cheering the hearts of the Bishop and teachers; so satisfactory was the evidence given, that the child with which they were called to part, they had been permitted to train for the courts of the Lord above. Under this conviction, he was admitted into the Church at his own request by baptism, and went to his rest rejoicing in Christ.

The youth Chae, who was baptised two years ago, continues under instruction, with a view to the ministry, and is already rendering service as a companion to the missionaries in their intercourse with the Chinese.

At the instance chiefly of Bishop Boone, and under his advisement, an Episcopal Church has been commenced at Shanghai for the use of Foreign residents, who are for the most part citizens of Great Britain. Until a clergyman can be obtained from England, our own missionaries have taken

part with the missionary of the Church Missionary Society in sustaining public religious services for the European residents. It will be their purpose, however, as soon as this post, of so much importance to the interests of religion at Shanghai, shall be supplied, to devote themselves to the Chinese population.

The Missionary Bishop, although forbidden to preach, has, nevertheless, he informs us, been enabled to do a great deal of quiet work in his study. His time and thoughts have been almost wholly occupied by a question of great moment, which arose in the course of his duties as one of a committee engaged in a revision of the translations of the Scriptures into the Chinese language. A diversity of opinion existed in the committee in reference to the word that should be used for rendering *God* into Chinese: one party wishing to employ *Shang-te*, "the Supreme Ruler," as its advocates render it, or "Emperor who is above," as their opponents translate it; and the other party proposing the single character of *Shin*, maintaining that it is the genuine term for *God*, in Chinese, and, therefore, the exact equivalent for *θεος* in Greek, whereas *Shang-te*, they allege, is only the proper name of the chief God known to the Chinese, in other words, the Jupiter of China. Of this latter word, *Shin*, (which was employed by Drs. Morrison and Milne in their original translation of the Scriptures, and adopted in the version of the British and Foreign Bible Society,) the Missionary Bishop is an earnest advocate. "This is, in my own opinion," he remarks, "the most important emergency in which I have been placed for advancing the true interests of the Christian cause in China. An error on this point will do more to retard this people's coming to a knowledge of the true God, than on almost any other that could be mentioned. It is in vain to fight against Polytheism in the name of a Heathen deity. We must use the generic term for this reason if for no other, namely, that JEHOVAH does not propose himself to a Polytheistic nation to take the place of their Jupiter or Neptune, but in place of the whole class. We must, therefore, give him the name of the class, and affirm that he alone is entitled to the name."

To the examination of this point the Bishop devoted several months of close study; and as the members of the Revising Committee did not agree, he has embodied the result of his investigation in a treatise, a copy of which is herewith submitted. "It has been," he observes, "a matter of grateful surprise to my friends to see how, in my wretchedly weak health, I have been graciously enabled to meet the call made upon me by what I regarded as most important truth in God's cause."

The hope is indulged that this promising field of labor, now furnished through private liberality with nearly every desired facility for missionary purposes, will be entered upon by those youthful servants of Christ, whose hearts have been touched with concern for the souls of the heathen.

P. S.—Since the adoption of the Report, a letter has been received from Bishop Boone, of one month later date, of 14th March, in which he says: "I trust my health is much better. * * I now, for the first time, since my attack more than a year ago, begin to indulge some hopes of recovery."

CONCLUSION.

The Foreign Committee have thus brought to a close their review of another year's proceedings. It has been a year fraught with very peculiar anxiety and pain to them personally. It is not that they have for a moment faltered in their expectations with regard to the work, for in their very hearts they believe it to be of God ; it is not that they have lost their confidence in the readiness of the Church at home, to sustain Foreign Missions by their offerings to the Lord's Treasury : on neither of these accounts has the burthen of anxiety been heavier than in former years ; but they have been so painfully affected by the manner in which their proceedings have been arraigned and their motives impugned, both in the General Convention and in the Board of Missions, that, had they consulted merely their own feelings, or been governed by any other considerations than those of duty, they would have retired from a position occupied by many of them from the very organization of the Society, and have relinquished a trust which, beyond the satisfaction in the work itself, has of late brought with it little else than repeated and unjust animadversion.

Conscious, however, of the integrity of their motives ; believing that they had the co-operation and support of the great body of those in the Church favorable to Foreign Missions, and apprehending that the true interests of these Missions would be perilled by an abrupt abandonment of their places, they have gone on with their work, entirely united among themselves, through much evil as well as good report.

That the Spirit of God may vouchsafe His blessing to all engaged in this momentous instrumentality of His appointment, they earnestly and humbly pray.

In behalf of the Foreign Committee :

PIERRE P. IRVING,

Secretary For. Com.

MISSIONARY ROOMS, 2 PARK PLACE,

New-York, 15th June, 1848.

Cr.

Dr. THE COMMITTEE FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS in account with THOMAS N. STANFORD, Treasurer.

		1848.	To balance due the Treasurer June 15th, 1847.....	\$1,775 03	1848. By cash received from various sources, for general purposes	
June 15	" cash paid in support of Domestic Missions, viz:					
Maine.....	\$588 38	Ohio.....	\$579 65		\$28,934 32	
New-Hampshire.....	496 33	Indiana.....	1,889 83			
Delaware.....	462 70	Illinois.....	2,533 03			
Georgia.....	484 19	Michigan.....	2,079 76			
Florida.....	663 44	Wisconsin.....	1,272 50			
Alabama.....	625 00	Missouri.....	756 00			
Mississippi.....	935 01	Iowa.....	645 83			
Louisiana.....	884 00	Arkansas.....	835 06			
Tennessee.....	738 00	Texas.....	800 00			
Kentucky.....	807 00	Indian Mission.....	350 00			
				18,425 51		
To cash paid the Missy Bishops, (North West \$1977 89, South West \$1,711 37,)					3,689 26	
" the Bishop of Illinois.					1,000 00	
" travelling expenses of Missy Bishops, North West \$201 79, South West \$248 37.					450 16	
" salary of Secretary and General Agent.....					1,850 00	
" do. Assistant.....					750 00	
" travelling expenses Sec'y and Gen. Agent.....					375 60	
" Missionary to the Jews.....					708 33	
" printing proceedings of, and expenses incident- al to, the Annual and Triennial Meetings,					235 32	
" books for the Library.....					7 00	
" rent, postages, (Secretary and Treasurer,) dis- counts, fuel, lights, porter's wages, removal, and other incidental expenses of the office,					477 15	
						\$29,743 36

The undersigned have examined the above account, and have found the same correct;
and that there is now due the Treasurer, one thousand one hundred and seven 46-100 dollars,

GEO. C. MORGAN, B. L. WOOLLEY, { Auditing Committee.

THOS. N. STANFORD, *Treasurer.*

[August,

C.R.

FOREIGN COMMITTEE in account with their Treasurer, J. SMYTH ROGERS.

Dr.	C.R.
Paid on account Greece	\$2 842 90
“ “ Bread Fund, due last year, 615 00	3,457 90
“ “ China	11,497 66
“ “ School buildings, &c.,	3,351 21
“ “ Africa	19,878 87
“ “ Constantiple	9,160 17
Paid Secretary and General Agent	3,327 73
“ Assistant to Secretary and Treasurer	1,749 62
“ planting Annual and Triennial Reports, &c.,	750 00
“ expenses of Secretary of Board of Missions	961 95
“ appropriation for Library	22 16
“ travelling expenses Secretary and General Agent,	50 00
“ rent of Mission rooms, postages, fuel, stationery,	85 85
“ care of office, iron safe, cartage, freight, &c.,	671 68
“ discount	87 44
Paid salary of Travelling Agent	1,000 00
“ travelling expenses do.	311 76
* To cash on hand to credit of Africa	1,311 76
“ “ to credit of general account	403 80
	284 65
	693 45
	<u>\$41,507 93</u>
By cash on hand 15th June, 1847	463 99
By “ on deposit in Life and T. Co. 15th June, 1847,	1,000 00
By amounts received as follows, viz :	1,468 99
On account of Greece	1,578 00
“ China	\$8,381 53
“ Do. School buildings, &c., do. 8,381 21	16,762 74
“ Africa	7,439 79
“ Constantinople	2,733 67
“ General purposes,	14,501 74
	<u>40,018 94</u>
	<u>\$41,507 93</u>

* A draft, drawn by the Missionaries in Africa, of \$524, is now waiting payment.

(E. & O. E.)

J. SMYTH ROGERS, Treasurer Foreign Committee, &c.

The subscribers have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the Foreign Committee, and have found the same correct, and that there is a balance in the Treasury this day, of six hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-five cents.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, { Auditing Committee,
LEWIS CURTIS, }

New-York, June 15th, 1848.

[E.]

JOINT REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE "SPIRIT OF MISSIONS."

Required by Resolution of the Board of 1843.

The Editors of the "Spirit of Missions" report, as informed by the Publisher,

1. That this publication continues to sustain itself without cost to the Church.

2. That the number of paying subscribers is 2,650, and the free list of clergy is in number 1,300, making a total of copies circulated of 3,950.

To which the Editors beg to add, that as the free list is continually increasing, it is to be hoped that the Clergy will endeavor to make some return to the Church, by promoting the circulation of this missionary periodical within their several parishes.

(Signed,) PIERRE P. IRVING,
CHAS. H. HALSEY,
Secretaries.

Missionary Rooms,
2 Park Place,
15th June, 1848.

[F.]

REPORT OF THE RT. REV. JACKSON KEMPER, D. D.,
MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE NORTH-WEST.*To the Board of Missions :*

DEAR BRETHREN—My last report was dated 1st June, 1847. That day I was travelling with the itinerant Missionary, the Rev. W. Vaux, from Vincennes to his dwelling in Vanderburgh county, Indiana, where we arrived at noon. During the evening I preached, baptized the infant daughter of the Missionary, and churched her mother. The congregation, principally consisting of a few families from England and Ireland, yet worship in a school-house, although hopes are still cherished that the day will come when they may possess an humble church of their own. Mr. Vaux has been faithful in the discharge of his various and trying duties, and has declined some interesting stations to which he has been invited.

The following night I preached at New-Harmony, a station of great difficulty, but where I believe a resident Missionary might do much good. Here the parish own some property, the gift of the late Anna Maclure.

The 3d of June I visited Evansville; preached at night, and confirmed two persons. In consequence of heavy rains, the congregation was small. It is now, I trust, rapidly increasing, as the Rev. C. A. Foster has been settled here since November. The church is a large brick building, and is, I believe, free from debt.

I had now visited the usual stations of Mr. Vaux, and at my request he consented to accompany me for a week or two. Although we started at 3 o'clock the following morning, we arrived too late at Vincennes for the celebration of divine service. We travelled the next day as far as we possibly could through a thinly settled country, on bad roads, and did not reach the place of our destination, Bloomfield, in Greene county, until near 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, 6th June. At this place the Rev. H. Payne had labored with encouraging prospects. Since his departure no one has supplied his place, and it is only occasionally visited by the Rev. Mr. Croes and myself. Here Mr. Croes joined us, and united with us in the services of the morning. I preached and administered the Holy Communion to a few persons. Leaving Mr. Vaux to officiate during the rest of the day, Mr. Croes and I set off for Point Commerce, where I preached twice, and administered the Eucharist to an infirm but devoted member of the Church. Her great desire to receive the privileges of the sanctuary for herself and friends, was touching and gratifying. I could only encourage her with the hope, that in God's own good time the company of the preachers will be great, and the Missionary spirit will revive in our borders.

The two Missionaries and myself met the next evening in Bloomington, at the residence of our venerable brother, the Rev. Dr. Wylie, who has been for many years devoted to the education of youth, and whose grateful and attached pupils I occasionally meet with during my extensive journeys. I preached the following morning at an early hour in the chapel of the University.

9th June, I preached at Terre Haute, and the next morning administered the Holy Communion. That night I preached at Rockville.

11th June, I arrived at Crawfordsville, where the Rev. Dr. S. R. Johnson met us. We united in two solemn services, during which I preached once, baptized three infants, and confirmed three persons. I was highly gratified

to find the little flock at this place not only faithful but on the increase, although they have been deprived of the stated services of the Church for many years.

At Lafayette I preached twice, administered the apostolic rite of laying on of hands to six persons, and visited the Sunday-school of the parish, at which there were present seventy-five pupils.

The following Sunday I was unexpectedly detained at Chicago, in Illinois, where I preached twice. Hastening to Milwaukee, I arrived in time to preside at the Primary Convention, when the Diocese of Wisconsin was organized. During the session, on the 24th June, the Rev. F. R. Haff was admitted by me to Priest's Orders. The Journal has been published, and affords satisfactory evidence to the Church that Wisconsin is a most inviting and promising field. Twenty-one clergymen and the representatives of seventeen parishes were present on that occasion.

25th June, Reginald Heber Weller became a candidate for orders in Wisconsin.

After spending a few days at home, during which I preached and celebrated the Eucharist in the chapel at the Nashotah Institution, I returned to Indiana; and on the 30th, at Michigan City, confirmed three persons, preached twice, and, at the request of the rector, solemnized a marriage.

1st July, I preached twice, and laid hands on one candidate for confirmation, at La Porte.

2d July, confirmed three persons at Mishawaka, and preached two sermons.

3d July, preached at Bristol.

4th July, spent this Sunday at Lima, where we ought, at as early a day as possible, to have a Missionary. The village is flourishing, and the surrounding country thickly settled. Here I preached twice, administered the Lord's Supper to twelve members, and confirmed one individual.

The next day I preached again at Bristol, and confirmed three persons.

At Fort Wayne, where I remained several days, I visited a sick man, and admitted him to confirmation and the Lord's Supper, preached twice, celebrated the Holy Eucharist, of which twelve participated, and visited the Sunday school. This station, so long vacant, has now for some weeks enjoyed the ministry of the Rev. Henry P. Powers, who has been within a day or two transferred from Michigan. I learn that the few but truly zealous members of the Church who reside here have just finished a small comfortable house for public worship.

The Convention of the Diocese of Indiana was held at Delphi the 15th of July and the two following days, at which were present nine clergymen, and the representatives of nine parishes. The same brotherly kindness and unity prevailed which have always characterized the deliberations of this assembly. According to custom, we had divine service and sermon every morning and evening. While here, I administered the Holy Communion, preached three sermons, baptized an infant, and received Mr. George A. Chase as a candidate for Holy Orders. The doings of the Convention have been published in their Journal.

The morning of Sunday, 25th July, I devoted to Southport, in Wisconsin, where I preached, and confirmed two persons. In the evening I confirmed eight persons at Racine, and delivered a discourse. The Church is promising in both these flourishing and beautiful towns, which are situated on Lake Michigan. They have consecrated buildings of their own, and the latter will soon become, as the former is now, self-supporting.

Sunday 1st August, was spent at Johnstown, a little settlement on Rock Prairie, twelve miles east of Janesville. In the immediate neighborhood

there are several Episcopal families. Here I preached three times in the upper room of a school-house.

I was now prostrated by an attack of bilious fever, and was advised by my physician, as soon as I could bear the journey, to seek, under the divine blessing, for a restoration to health by a change of climate. While absent from my Mission, I improved every opportunity that was offered to preach concerning Missions in the West.

At the opening of the General Convention my strength was graciously revived, and I was enabled to attend to all the duties which devolved upon me as a member of that body. During its session, the Rev. Dr. John McCullough, D. D., of Delaware, and the Rev. Colley A. Foster, of Pennsylvania, were transferred to the diocese of Indiana. The former is now the able and successful rector of St. John's, Lafayette, and the latter the Missionary at Evansville, where I have every reason to believe his labors are very acceptable.

Having through the mercy of God returned in safety to the West, my first Sunday was devoted to Milwaukee, where on the 14th November, I preached at three different places.

21st November, I preached twice at Waukesha, (formerly Prairieville,) for the excellent and able Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Miller.

28th November, I admitted in St. Paul's church, Milwaukee, the Reverend Deacons, J. P. T. Ingraham and David Keene, to the sacred order of Priests, on which occasion I preached; I likewise preached that night in that part of the city that is called Kilbourne-town.

5th December, I participated in the services at the Nashotah Chapel by preaching a sermon, and administering the Holy Communion.

12th December, I was again at the Nashotah Chapel, where the congregation of St. Sylvanus's parish worship. Besides celebrating the Eucharist, I preached a discourse. The other services were conducted by the clergy who were present.

During 15th and 16th December, I attended with several of my clerical brethren, the examinations of the students at Nashotah in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Euclid and Rhetoric. Much satisfaction was afforded. At the close of the exercises a Matriculation Sermon was delivered by me to the students. There are here about twenty-five lads and young men, in various stages of preparation for the ministry.

At this time, Geo. F. Richards was duly recommended to me by the Standing Committee of Wisconsin, as a candidate for Holy Orders.

19th December, I spent at Watertown, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, where he officiates every third Sunday to large and attentive congregations. I preached twice, and administered the Lord's Supper.

21st December, I consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God, St. John's Church, Milwaukee. This small, but very pretty building, was erected not merely with the approbation of the Rev. Mr. Akerly, but with his cordial co-operation and important aid. It is designed as a Missionary station and free Church; and is, we trust, the foundation for a future parish. On this occasion I preached, and administered the Eucharist.

The next day, 22d December, I consecrated Trinity Church, Milwaukee, and preached the sermon. This is a handsome Gothic Church, large enough for the present, and as large as the means of the congregation would permit. To the zealous and self-sacrificing clergymen, who have thus been the happy instruments of the erection of these two churches, much commendation is due.

The Festival of our Lord's Nativity was spent at Lisbon, with the Rev.

William C. Armstrong, who is in Deacon's orders. Here I preached, and celebrated the Lord's Supper.

26th December, I was at Ashhepen, one of the Norwegian congregations, to whom I preached, through the Rev. Mr. Unionius, who acted for me as interpreter.

Sunday, 2d January, I administered the Holy Communion, and preached twice to the St. Sylvanus congregation, in the neighborhood of which is my residence.

The Festival of the Epiphany, I united with the clergy of Nashotah in the services of the day, and administered the Eucharist. The following Lord's Day I did the same, besides preaching in the morning, and addressing the Missionary Association of the Institution at night.

Sunday, 16th January, I was at Lisbon, where I preached, confirmed six persons, and administered the Lord's Supper. This little farming congregation not only erected their house of worship without foreign aid, but are now endeavoring to maintain their clergymen by their own exertions.

Accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, I made a visit to the Green Lake country, and on my way preached on the night of the 18th January at Horicon, a new village of considerable promise, on the Rock River, where we found several members of the Church. This place being in the neighborhood of some iron mines, lately discovered, and which are soon to be worked, it is exceedingly desirable to have a Missionary located in its vicinity. An infant was baptised by Mr. Hoyt.

I preached at three different places on the borders of Green Lake, and found some Episcopal families. The country is attractive in appearance, and is settling very fast. It deserves the early attention of the Church.

Sunday, 23d January, was devoted to Fox Lake. Here Mr. Hoyt officiates every third Sunday, although the settlement is thirty miles from his home. After preaching twice to large and attentive congregations, we rode ten miles, and celebrated divine service at Beaver Dam. Here a worthy member of the Church, who had been baptised a few years before in Western New-York, but had never been confirmed, applied for the privilege of the laying on of hands, and her request was readily granted. I likewise preached.

The following night I preached at Columbus, in Columbia County. The Rev. Mr. Bartlett, a deacon, had been officiating here for some weeks, and was encouraged. I directed his attention to Beaver Dam, which has several church families, and like this, is a thriving village. We labor under great difficulties in obtaining, in a new country, places for the celebration of public worship. During this journey, I preached in private houses, in a mill, a bar-room, and a ball-room.

30th January, I was in Milwaukee. In the morning, at Trinity Church, I baptised two adults, at the request of the Rector, confirmed four individuals, and administered the Holy Communion. In the afternoon I preached at St. John's Church; and at night in St. Paul's Church, I preached, when thirteen persons renewed their baptismal vows in the Apostolic rite of laying on of hands.

Sunday, 6th February, I baptised the infant son of the Rector, preached and confirmed four persons at Waukesha.

I now started for the north, in company with the Rev. Mr. Unionius. At Port Washington I found several persons attached to the Church, and preached there the night of the 10th February.

On the 11th, I preached at the Falls of Sheboygan, where several members reside, some of whom attend worship at Sheboygan.

On the 12th, I consecrated Grace Church, Sheboygan, and preached

the sermon. The efforts of the minister and members of this little congregation deserve the highest praise. Having received the handsome present of two lots from Daniel Whitney, Esq., of Green Bay, they erected, and paid for, a neat building, twenty feet by forty, painted outside and ceiled within, with a vestry room. And now, though never encouraged by one dollar from the Board, they are prepared to sustain the Rev. L. Wilson Davis, their able and zealous clergyman.

The next day, being Sunday, 13th February, I preached twice in the newly consecrated church, administered the Holy Communion, baptised six infants, and confirmed two persons. That night I again preached at the Falls, which are six miles from Sheboygan.

We were now obliged to take a circuitous route in order to reach Green Bay, where, as usual, I was most kindly received by many old friends.

18th February, I was again among the interesting and steadily improving Oneidas. Seventeen candidates came forward to renew their baptismal vows, and as this is one of the best regulated congregations within the bounds of my mission, the sponsors in almost every case accompanied their God-children to the chancel. I preached as usual, through the interpreter; and with the assistance of the late Missionary the Rev. S. Davis, the present Missionary the Rev. F. H. Haff, and the Rev. Mr. Unionius, I administered the Holy Communion to a large number of devout recipients. After the solemn services of the sanctuary were over, I addressed the people concerning their present position. They had consented to part, with infinite reluctance, with their beloved pastor, whose wisdom, firmness and piety had conducted them in safety through many perils, and brought them under the divine guidance to their present state of temporal and spiritual prosperity. I could bear ample testimony to his attachment, and the sorrow with which he was compelled by disease, to retire for a time from ministerial duties. And when I heard him declare, as he did on this day, in all sincerity, his readiness to go even to California, should his health be ever restored, I knew that the Missionary spirit had not ceased to glow in his bosom. They had been pleased with their new minister, and they were particularly delighted with the facility with which he was enabled to acquire a knowledge of their language. But he had for a long time hesitated about devoting himself for life to their spiritual welfare. The position is, in many respects, a trying and self-sacrificing one. But now he was willing to acknowledge them as his flock, and they were anxious to receive him as their pastor.

Sunday, 20th February, Green Bay. We celebrated divine service three times this day. I preached twice, catechised the children, and confirmed four persons.

A long journey on horse-back through a forest, brought me back to the neighborhood of Lake Michigan. The afternoon of 22d February I preached at the Manitowoc Rapids, where a few churchmen reside; and that night I preached at Manitowoc, which is three miles from the Rapids. Here I found several devoted members most anxious for the privileges of public worship.

After a very fatiguing journey on horse-back during the 23d, I arrived at a late hour at the Falls of Sheboygan, in time to participate in divine service, which had already begun. Prayers were read by the Rev. L. W. Davis, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Unionius. I administered the Holy Communion to six persons besides the Clergy.

The following night I met our members who reside at Port Washington, and administered to six the Lord's Supper, after having preached to a large and attentive audience.

Two days' travelling in a southerly direction brought me to Southport, where, during Sunday, 27th February, I preached twice, and confirmed one person.

I now hastened to redeem a pledge I had given to the Rev. Mr. Manney, and had the gratification of consecrating St. Paul's Church, La Porte, Indiana, the 2d March. The building does great credit to the minister and congregation, and I was authorised to consider it out of debt. The Rev. Mr. Engle, of Niles, in Michigan, and the Rev. Messrs. Brown and Halsted, were present, and participated in the services of the day. Detained by exceedingly inclement weather from fulfilling another appointment, I remained until Sunday morning, when I instituted the Rev. Solon W. Manney Rector of the Church, in the presence of the Rev. Messrs. Halsted and Brown, and a large congregation. I preached on both occasions.

That night, 5th March, I preached, and confirmed two persons at Michigan City; and on Ash-Wednesday I catechised the children of the parish, and delivered two discourses.

The following Sunday, 12th March, was spent at Racine, in Wisconsin, where I preached twice, and catechised the Sunday-school children. This parish might be considered in all respects as prosperous, were it not that they are yet in debt for their beautiful church. At this time John A. Bowman became a candidate for Holy Orders in Wisconsin.

A few days were now spent at Nashotah, during which I attended the examination of a candidate for Priest's Orders, visited the parochial school; and inquired into the general concerns of the institution; and on Sunday, 19th March, the Rev. John Johnston, M. D., Deacon, was promoted by me to the higher order of the ministry. We were on this occasion favored with the company of the Rev. Mr. Hatch, who preached the ordination sermon. At night I addressed the students on the subject of Missions.

The following Sunday I participated in the services of St. Sylvanus' parish, preached twice, and administered the Lord's Supper.

Sunday, 2d April, I was again at Ashhepen, where I confirmed ten duly instructed catechumens, and addressed them through the Rev. Mr. Unonius. This was a very interesting day. Mr. Unonius had now officiated for several years, not only to the two parishes he had organized among the Scandinavians, who had come into the territory, but with much zeal and perseverance had often visited those who were scattered through the country. His feelings, however, had led him for some time to wish for an American congregation, and he had lately consented to begin a parish at Manitouwoc. This was therefore a farewell meeting, and it was a very affecting one; many wept aloud; and all appeared to be bowed down with grief, while he spoke to them in their own tongue, of the past and the future—their responsibilities, and their privileges. I united with him in the administration of the Eucharist; and was happily enabled to assure them, at the close of these solemnities, that I hoped, in the course of a few months, to supply a loss they so feelingly deplored.

The 9th April, at St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee, I preached in the morning; and during the afternoon at St. John's Church, in the same city; six persons took upon themselves their baptismal vows, and I preached.

11th—Received the transfer of the Rev. R. B. Claxton, from Pennsylvania to Indiana; Mr. Claxton has settled with encouraging prospects at Madison.

The night of the 14th April, I preached at Elkhorn, a place which, during the winter, has been occasionally visited by the itinerant Missionary, the Rev. S. McHugh.

Sunday, 15th April, I spent at Geneva and its neighborhood. Here is a

station of some promise, to which thus far, very little attention has been paid. The village is beautifully situated on a lake of the same name, and is but six miles from the Illinois line. I celebrated divine service, and preached in the morning at the residence of Mr. William H. Whiting, a short ride from town, where several Episcopal families besides other persons assembled, and where the chants and loud responses reminded us all of former and far distant homes. In the morning I preached in the village.

Passing through Elkhorn the next morning, I visited and prayed with a communicant of the Church, who was dangerously ill. That afternoon I preached at Delavan, and baptized two children. This is at present the residence of the Rev. Mr. McHugh, who has of late frequently officiated here. At this place we own a building sufficiently large to accommodate the congregation for several years.

That night I preached at Jolinstown; and the next morning visited a young woman, the sick daughter of a communicant, and admitted her to the privileges of the Church of God, by the sacrament of baptism.

That night, 18th April, I preached at Whitewater, where, through the stated visits of Rev. Mr. Hoyt, early measures are to be taken for the erection of a church.

The following night I preached at Beloit, and the next day, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Humphrey and Millett, and in the presence of a respectable audience, I laid the corner stone of St. Paul's church, and delivered an address. This is to be a substantial stone building, and is to be finished without debt. It is a favorable circumstance that the congregation have a small church of their own to worship in until the new one is completed; but it is so small that it became absolutely necessary to provide for their increasing numbers. I again preached on Good Friday morning.

The night of that solemn fast was spent at Janesville, where I preached in the academy to a large congregation. Here I found, as I was wont, much zeal, and deep interest for the welfare of the Church among our members; and I was assured that a brick edifice of proper dimensions should be ready for consecration the 14th June.

Easter was spent at Madison, where the services of the Church had not been heard for many months. I preached three times, baptized three infants, administered the Lord's Supper to thirteen recipients, and attended a funeral. This is a station well worthy attention of the Church, and of a young Missionary.

I preached twice at Mineral Point, where, in all probability, a handsome stone church will be finished before the autumn. Here, at the request of the Missionary, I baptized an infant.

The night of the 27th April, I preached at Platteville, in the Presbyterian house of worship, which was kindly loaned for the occasion. It was very gratifying to hear all the chants of the evening service, in a village where it is highly probable our liturgy had never before been celebrated. We have at least one true and devoted member who resides near this place.

I now spent three days in the neighborhood of some valuable lead mines, about which several villages have arisen. We have a few members scattered through this country, to whom the visits of a Missionary would be invaluable. It is enough, perhaps, to awaken an interest upon the subject, to say, that there is a place in this vicinity from whence six Romish chapels can be seen.

On the 28th I preached in the afternoon at Hazle Green, and at night at Benton. During this day I was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Louderback, of Galena, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Mineral Point. The next day I preached at New-Diggings, and baptized an infant. At night the Rev. Mr.

Williams preached at the same place. Sunday, the 30th, I preached in the morning at Shullsburgh; in the afternoon, at Benton, and at night at New-Diggings. During the same day Mr. Williams preached at New-Diggings in the morning, and at Hazle Green at night.

While waiting for a boat at Galena, I preached on the night of the 1st of May.

Two or three days were passed with the excellent and faithful pioneer Missionary, the Rev. E. A. Greenleaf, at Stillwater, on the St. Croix. The place is new and small, but may be of considerable importance, as I learn it will be included in one of the new North-Western territories, which is to be organised by the present Congress. I am, therefore, exceedingly anxious that Mr. Greenleaf should remain there, and be properly sustained, for he was the first, and I believe is yet the only resident minister of the place. I preached twice on Sunday, and confirmed four persons. There are several settlements in this upper country, which I earnestly desired to visit, but my time was limited in consequence of the approaching conventions of the dioceses of Indiana and Wisconsin; besides I had made various appointments in Iowa, and the boats were as yet few and very uncertain. I was, therefore, compelled to take the first opportunity to descend the Mississippi, and was thus enabled to spend several days at Dubuque; here I preached twice, confirmed seven persons, administered the Lord's Supper, baptized five infants, and received another into the Church, laid the corner stone of St. John's church, and delivered an address on that interesting occasion. Our prospects at this place are encouraging; and, if the health of the truly amiable and pious Missionary is restored, there is every reason to expect a flourishing congregation in the course of a few years.

Davenport, 17th May.—I preached here, and confirmed two persons. When the donation made some years since by Dr. Hooe of Virginia is realized, this parish will possess a small church, out of debt.

18th May, Bloomington.—I preached here at night. A clergyman of Western New-York had spent three months at this place, during the winter, and was expected to return; should he do so, I trust that this truly afflicted parish will revive and flourish, as it promised to do, at its organization, when the excellent Matthew Matthews was alive.

Burlington, Sunday, 21st May.—The persevering Missionary has succeeded in collecting funds for the erection of a good brick church, which he hopes will be ready for consecration during the year. Here I preached twice and confirmed three persons.

Two or three hours were spent on Monday, at Fort Madison, where there are still some families attached to the Church, who have for years desired, but have thus far desired in vain, the consolations and privileges of the house of God.

At Keokuk I obtained information sufficient to convince me that it is growing rapidly, and will be an important place; among the inhabitants there are a few who are anxious to enjoy the same spiritual blessings of which they participated at the east. Through the kindness of a friend I expect a Missionary will be sustained at this place.

I had now a long journey before me, but knowing that Vincennes, a once flourishing parish, had been vacant for eighteen months, I determined, if possible, to pass the next Lord's Day at that place. By descending the Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence taking the mail stage through Illinois, I was enabled to accomplish my desire, and afford, I trust, comfort and encouragement to the congregation. I preached three times, administered the sacrament of the body and blood of our adorable Redeemer to about twenty-five communicants, baptized an adult and two infants, and confirmed three persons.

Three days' journey brought me to Lafayette, at the close of the month, to attend the convention of the Diocese of Indiana.

Since my last annual report to the Board, I have transferred the Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D., to New-York, and the Rev. N. A. Okeson, Deacon, to Virginia; and I have received, as already stated, three clergymen into the Diocese of Indiana. Four new candidates for the ministry have been added to my list; thus making four for Indiana and eight for Wisconsin. The Rev. Messrs. F. R. Haff, J. P. T. Ingraham, David Keene, and John Johnstone, M. D., have been admitted by me to Priest's Orders. I have consecrated four churches, and laid the corner stone for two new ones. One hundred and twenty-two Catechumens have been confirmed.

I am unwilling to say much concerning future prospects, yet I can assure the Board I was never more encouraged. It is probable, that within the present bounds of my Mission six churches may be ready for consecration before Christmas. Since closing this report, I have heard of eight individuals who are applying to become candidates for Holy Orders. Should my services, as it is highly probable, be no longer required in Indiana, I contemplate, during the fall, an extensive visitation of Iowa, and the Northern territory; and I feel assured that whenever missionaries are wanted for the country that is washed by the Pacific Ocean, there are two or more able men in the ministry, who will be ready to go to that important region.

JACKSON KEMPER,

Miss'y Bishop.

June, 1848.

[G.]

REPORT OF THE RT. REV. G. W. FREEMAN, D. D.,
MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States :

The Missionary Bishop exercising jurisdiction in Arkansas and Texas, with the Indian Territory south of $36\frac{1}{2}$ ° N. Latitude, in compliance with the Canon VIII., 1844, makes the following report :

Immediately after the date of his last annual report, which was made from New-Orleans, he proceeded up the river to Little Rock, stopping on the way at Columbia, where he spent one day, performing divine service, preaching, and baptizing one child. He found here a few scattered sheep of the flock, and heard of others in the adjacent country, all earnestly desiring to enjoy the means of grace provided in the Church, and willing to contribute of their substance to the support of a minister. At Little Rock he remained a few days, and then proceeded (on horseback,) to Batesville, where he arrived on Friday, the 18th June. Here he remained *ten* days, including *two* Sundays, performing divine service and preaching *nine* times, administering the Holy Communion *once*, (to *six* persons, *four* of them members of the Church) and baptising *two* adults and *eleven* children. Circumstances were, at that time, evidently favorable to the permanent establishment of the Church at this place; and it is to be deeply regretted that no suitable Missionary has yet offered himself for that hopeful field. Recent information has excited fears that the favorable season has now passed. Like many other of the little towns in Arkansas, Batesville, it is reported, has lately experienced the sweeping, not to say desolating, blasts of itinerant revivalism. Of the results in this instance, a more exact account than has been received is looked for with some anxiety. On his return to Little Rock, he remained there *eleven* days, during which time he preached *once*, confirmed *one* person, baptised an infant, and married a couple. Indisposition, arising from a fatiguing journey, under a hot sun, and a slight injury received in mounting a restless horse, prevented the performance of any greater amount of service. On the 13th July, he left Little Rock in the stage for Rock Roe, on White River, being one of *nine* inside passengers. The heat was intense, the route, for forty miles, lying over a shadeless prairie. But little relief was afforded by the transfer, at midnight, to a small steamboat, which, at the end of the stage route, took the mail and passengers to the mouth of the Arkansas River. Hence, on reaching Napoleon, in the afternoon of the next day, he was compelled to take to his bed and resort to medicine. In little more than thirty hours, however, by the goodness of God, he was enabled, though very weak, to resume his journey. Stopping at Randolph, Tennessee, on Sunday, 18th July, where he preached for the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the Missionary at that place, he rejoined his family in Petersburg, Virginia, after a separation of *ten* months.

After attending the session of the General Convention in New-York, the Missionary Bishop set out, on the 30th October, for his field of labor, and upon his *fourth* visitation; accompanied, this (the *second*) time, by his de-

voted, self-denying companion, who has, up to the present moment, cheerfully shared the dangers and toils of his pilgrimage, and has proved, as many have remarked, a more efficient Missionary than himself. On Sunday, the 7th November, he performed Divine Service and preached on board the steamer *Messenger* in the Ohio River. On the following Sunday, he preached *twice* in Louisville, Kentucky, and again *once* on the Tuesday after, availing himself of the occasion to press the duty of sustaining the Missions of the Church. Proceeding down the Ohio, on the Friday following, he witnessed a melancholy illustration of the danger of travelling, and the uncertainty of human life, particularly on these western waters. A small steamer, which, early in the day, had attracted the attention of the passengers by the beautiful appearance which the escape of her steam, condensed by the cool air of a frosty morning, presented, had disappeared in one of the many windings of the river, and had not been visible for some time. Suddenly, on rounding a point, she was again seen, but not now marking her progress by those graceful wreaths of condensed steam which had excited admiration a few hours before. She lay, among the snags and logs by the shore, an entire wreck. She had burst her boilers. Four wretched sufferers were taken on board and such assistance rendered them, both temporal and spiritual, as the circumstances permitted. They were scalded in the most horrible manner, and several of them had evidently inhaled the vapor. *One*, who, in the midst of his agony had earnestly begged the prayers of the bishop, died on board. They were all put on shore at the first town where they could receive the attentions they needed, and the sum of fifty dollars, generously contributed by the sympathising passengers, was left in the hands of the keeper of the wharf-boat to defray the expenses of burying the dead and providing for the comfort of the living. *Two*, of the three landed alive, it has been since ascertained, afterwards died. The same day, intelligence was received of the collision of two other steamers the day before, by which one of them was sunk in deep water, and some forty or fifty lives lost. Emphatically may it be said by those who travel by steam upon the rivers of the west, "in the midst of life we are in death."

Having been detained ten days in Memphis, where he was constrained to stop on necessary private business, and where he preached *three* times, and attended the funeral of a lady whose mother resides in Arkansas, he proceeded to that state and entered upon his *fourth* visitation. The following places were visited in the order named: Napoleon, Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, Cane Hill, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Little Rock, and Helena. At Napoleon he remained *four* days, including a Sunday, performing divine service and preaching *four* times. It is not known that any decided advancement has been made towards planting the Church here, but there is reason to hope that some good has been done; and certainly few points on the great river of the west call more loudly for the labors of the Christian Missionary. Here he must see, at a glance, that he is literally "casting his bread upon the waters;" but, persevering in his efforts, he may confidently rely upon the fulfilment of the promise, that he shall "find it after many days."

The visitation to Fort Smith, made at two several times, occupied in all fifteen days, including three Sundays. During this period, he preached eleven times, confirmed fifteen persons, and administered the Holy Communion. Since, through the zeal and kindness of the officers at the garrison, a room has been provided and fitted up for the accommodation of the little flock in this place who desire to worship according to the prescription of the Church, and her services have been regularly performed; there has been a

manifest increase of interest in her ministrations, and a gradual growth of the congregation, which induce the hope that, after so long a time, the expenditures of the Missionary Board and the labors of their Missionaries, continued in patience for the last five or six years, are about to be remunerated by the permanent establishment of the Church. Much, however, remains to be done. At present, a considerable portion of the Church's strength consists in the officers and their families in the garrison; and the only dependence for a separate place of worship is a room in the barracks. Should Fort Smith be discontinued as a military post, and the public property be sold—a thing not unlikely to happen now that, in consequence of the results of the recent war with Mexico, the line of frontier posts must, of necessity, be almost indefinitely extended—there is reason to fear that former difficulties and discouragements may recur, and operations again drag heavily. Permanency, in any just sense, can scarcely be predicated of the Church at this point, until the congregation shall have succeeded in securing the erection of a house of worship of their own. And to the attainment of this object it is hoped they will feel it to be their duty to direct, hereafter, their most strenuous efforts. The earnest and faithful labors of the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Townsend, are beginning to show their fruits in Fort Smith and the adjacent country; and now that he has wisely disengaged himself of the toils and confinement of a boarding school, and given himself up mainly to the proper work of the ministry, a still greater ingathering may be reasonably expected.

At Van Buren the prospect is far less flattering. The visitation to this place was purposely delayed until a room should be provided in which the services of the Church might be performed continuously and without interruption. This was at length effected by the temporary engagement of a small store-house, in which a counting-room desk was made to serve the purpose of a pulpit, and a few planks resting on chairs and boxes, accommodated the very small congregation with seats. Here the visitation occupied four days, and services were held seven times; the Bishop preaching on each occasion. On Sunday he administered the Holy Communion to six persons, only one of them, however, belonging to the congregation at Van Buren. The congregation in attendance at no time exceeded fifteen in number. It is true, that meetings for public worship and preaching were held in the town at the same time, by both Presbyterians and Campbellites, and considerable religious excitement had been produced in the community by a succession of itinerant revivalists, and was still existing. But this state of things did not diminish aught of the real strength of the Church; it only served to reveal the true state of the case. It showed what the strength, or rather, *weakness*, of the Church, was. No confirmation was held at this place. The Missionary reports that there are five communicants at Van Buren, and twenty-five at Fort Smith. In this latter estimate he includes, it is presumed, the fifteen who were confirmed, some of whom have not yet actually communed, though probably, nearly all may, in due time, be expected to do so. The Missionary will hereafter, for the present, the Bishop consenting, officiate but one Sunday in the month at Van Buren; the residue of his time will be bestowed upon the other portion of his field, which promises to yield a more liberal return for his labors.

In the visitation to Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, and thence, through the Nation, to Cane Hill and Fayetteville, the Bishop was favored with the company of the Rev. Mr. Townsend. At the former place they remained four days, and held five services; the Bishop preaching three times, baptizing five children, and confirming four persons, all belonging to the garrison. Mr. Townsend assisted in the services, and preached twice.

The Rev. Mr. Stout, Missionary at Fayetteville, met the bishop here, and, also, on one day, assisted in the services. The Rev. Mr. McManus, the chaplain of the post, reports, that he has performed divine service regularly on Sundays, administered the Holy Communion on the first Sunday in every month, as well as on Christmas day, baptized nine children, and attended eleven funerals. He has a Sunday school attended by ten or twelve children. There are thirteen communicants, "nine of whom," he says, "are *bona fide* Church members, the remaining four being devout Congregationalists." Collections are made at every communion, and the amount applied to the aid of Domestic Missions.

At Cane-Hill, one service was held by the bishop alone. Mr. Townsend having missed his way and not arriving in time, and Mr. Stout having remained behind to accompany the body of the Cherokee agent (who had died the day before,) to his late residence in Benton county. There being, in consequence of removals, now but one family in this neighborhood attached to the Church, and very little prospect of any immediate increase, Mr. Stout has been advised to diminish the frequency of his visits to this point, and to devote more of his time to portions of his field offering greater encouragement.

In Fayetteville, there was found existing a strong religious excitement, produced by four or five weeks' continuous efforts on the part of an itinerant preacher, calling himself a Baptist, but in reality, as it turned out, not the recognized minister of any organized body of professed Christian people. He was, evidently, however, a man of some ability, and a great deal of tact, and had produced quite a sensation. In consequence of this state of things, involving, as it must of course, many views on religious subjects deemed erroneous by the Church, the visitation was extended to the length of ten or twelve days, embracing two Sundays. During this time divine service was performed thirteen times, and the Bishop preached eleven sermons, baptized five adults and five children, confirmed thirteen persons, and administered the holy communion to twenty-one, including the clergy present, who were the Rev. Messrs. Townsend, Scull and Stout. The Rev. Mr. Townsend preached twice. The first of the services held there was attended by circumstances of an unusual and mournfully interesting character. Reaching Fayetteville about the same time with the Bishop and his company, late on Saturday afternoon, was the body of Col. McKerrick, late Cherokee agent; and before proceeding with it to his family residence in Benton county, for interment, the mourning relatives were desirous of having the usual funeral services performed, and a sermon preached by the Bishop. Accordingly, in the evening, the body, escorted by the Masonic brotherhood, of which the deceased had been a respected member, was borne to the place of public worship, where an appointment for service had been previously made, and the funeral service appointed to be said in the church was performed. After which, the regular Evening Prayer was read, a Sermon preached, and three young ladies were confirmed; two of them being daughters of the deceased, who, expecting to proceed on the morrow with the remains of their father to the place of interment, twenty-five miles distant, could not hope to be present at the set time for confirmation. Two young women, in the bloom of life, thus kneeling down and making a surrender of themselves to God in that solemn service, immediately before, and almost in contact with the coffin which contained the body of a much loved parent, was a spectacle at once novel and affecting, and one which few could behold without deep emotion. The next day the bereaved widow and her children proceeded

with their dead to the family residence. They were accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, who completed the obsequies at the grave.

The field committed to the charge of the Rev. Mr. Stout, though not of the most promising character, is rather an interesting one, and there is reason to hope, that it will, in due time, by the Divine blessing upon patient, faithful culture, be made productive of fruits, which, if not equal to the desires and expectations of the Board, will yet be deemed an ample compensation for the means and labor bestowed. Mr. Stout has been advised to devote the greater portion of his time to Fayetteville and Bentonville, with stated visits, at longer intervals than heretofore, to Cane Hill and the head waters of White River, and occasional visits to Huntsville, Madison county. This constitutes an extensive and laborious field; but the young Missionary is not afraid of labor, and by his western training, is admirably fitted, though not robust in health, to endure the hardships incident to missionary life in a frontier country. Of this, his Bishop had singular evidence while in the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee agent before mentioned, who, having left his large family at their residence in Benton county, had been living alone at the agency, a few miles from Fort Gibson, was taken sick. The Missionary calling at the agency on his way to meet the Bishop at Fort Gibson, found the sick man destitute of the careful attendance, and other comforts which are so essential to one in his condition, and he resolved at once to pause on his journey, and supply, as best he might, his lack of attention. He put up his horse, and at once instituted himself the nurse and provider of the sufferer, waiting upon him as a son upon a father, and with his gun, procuring from the neighboring prairie those delicate provisions which alone were acceptable to his palate. The sick man died; and when the Bishop, on his way to Fayetteville, called at the agency for the Missionary on whom he counted as his guide through the nation, he found him in his shirt sleeves, shaving the corpse!

At Little Rock, where the Bishop stopped, going and returning, in all about three weeks, he preached seven times, baptized two adults, and confirmed eleven persons—one of them being a candidate from Fort Smith. Here, too, was found, on the last of his visits, a state of religious excitement, produced by a succession of itinerating revivalists, one of whom was still "carrying on the work," and daily attracting crowds, which he continued to do up to the time of the Bishop's departure, and for some time afterwards. The attendance at church, was, consequently, not so good as usual, though it is presumed there were few or no defections from the congregation proper. The regular congregation, if not increasing, has not, it is believed, been diminished in number. The Rev. Mr. Saunders, who seems upon the whole to give satisfaction to the congregation, reports the present number of communicants to be forty, which is considerably in advance of former years.

From Little Rock the Bishop proceeded to Helena, where, by various circumstances, he was detained *fourteen* days, embracing *three* Sundays. While here he performed divine service and preached *fourteen* times, baptized *two* adults and *eleven* children, confirmed *eight* persons, and administered the communion to the same number. The services were held partly in the Court-House, and partly in a house of worship, common, it is believed, to all, but chiefly occupied by the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians. An appointment was made for service on Ash-Wednesday, but heavy rains prevented the gathering of a congregation; nevertheless, the service was performed at home, and a sermon preached to a congregation consisting of *three* persons. On three other days service was

prevented by bad weather and other causes. From the preceding statement, the Board will rightly infer that there is encouragement for a Missionary to be sent to Helena. It certainly is promising missionary ground, though it would be a mistake to suppose that a large congregation could be gathered and a church built there in any very limited period. Such is not the usual course of things in the South-West. The progress of the Church, contending, as she must do, with every form of error and much of ignorant prejudice, is necessarily gradual. She grows by little and little, and there is much need of faith and patience, both on the part of the Missionaries and of those who send them.

Leaving Helena, the Missionary Bishop directed his way to Texas, where he contemplated a much more extended visitation than he found himself able to accomplish. Landing at Galveston, after a very rough passage across the Gulf, he proceeded, by way of Houston, to Brazoria and Matagorda. Accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Gillett, Rector of Christ Church, Houston, he reached Brazoria on Saturday, the 15th April, where he met the Rev. Mr. Young, Missionary in Brazoria county. On Sunday morning, prayer being read by Mr. Gillett, the Bishop preached and administered the Holy Communion. After dinner, they proceeded to Columbia, where service was performed at night, and a sermon preached by the Bishop, after which they returned, the same night, to Brazoria: on Tuesday, at Gulf Prairie, Mr. Young reading morning prayer, the Bishop baptized *two* children, preached, and confirmed *two* persons. The Missionary in Brazoria, having so recently entered his field, could scarcely be expected to have realized much fruit of his labors. It is understood, however, that he is generally acceptable to the people, and from his ability and zeal there is much to hope in the future.

Reaching Matagorda on Thursday, the 20th April, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Gillett and Young, he commenced his visitation of that station on the next day, when two services were held, the Rev. Mr. Gillett preaching in the morning and the Bishop in the evening. On Saturday, also, two services were performed, the Rev. Mr. Young preaching in the morning and the Bishop in the evening. On Sunday morning, Easter day, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ives, and a sermon by the Bishop, Mr. Henry Niles Pierce, a candidate for orders from the Diocese of Florida, and recommended by the Standing Committee of that Diocese, having been previously examined according to the requisition of the Canons and found worthy, was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons, and the Holy Communion was administered to the Clergy and Laity present. The candidate was presented by the Rev. Mr. Young. In the afternoon Mr. Young read prayers, and the newly-ordered Deacon, now the Rev. Mr. Pierce, preached. In the evening the Bishop preached and confirmed *nine* persons. The next morning, at eight o'clock, in Christ Church, and in presence of a large number of witnesses, he joined together in the holy estate of Matrimony, the Rev. Charles Gillett and Miss Mary Ann Wharton; immediately after which he started in company with the Rev. Mr. Gillett and lady, and the Rev. Messrs. Young and Pierce, on his return to Houston. On Tuesday evening, at Richmond, Fort Bend county, where they stopped for the night, divine service was performed, the Rev. Mr. Pierce reading prayers and the Bishop preaching the sermon. On Wednesday, the 26th April, they arrived at Houston, having been absent *twelve* days, held *even* services, and travelled upwards of two hundred miles.

The charge of the Rev. Mr. Ives at Matagorda is believed to be in a prosperous condition—perhaps more so than at any former period—and it is thought that the time is not far distant when the Board will be relieved,

in part at least, of the burden—if burden it may be called—of sustaining the Mission. That the time has not already arrived, is owing rather to the smallness and poverty of the community in which the worthy Missionary has been laboring, than to any lack of efficiency and success in his ministrations. While the congregation to which he must look ultimately for support, has been, and probably will continue to be, of very limited size, on account of the smallness of the population of the place, which, perhaps, is never destined to become a large town—the fruit of his labors may be traced in many parts of the state, far beyond the limits of his personal ministrations. From his schools and from his parish have numbers gone forth carrying knowledge of the truth and attachment to the Church, to become available elsewhere in checking the progress of error, in propagating a reverence for true religion, and in making straight the paths for the feet of the Church's Missionaries. The present number of communicants, reported by Mr. Ives, is *thirty-six*.

The time spent in the visitation to Houston was divided by a short trip to the west, into two portions of *five* days each. During this period public worship was held *eleven* times, and as many sermons were preached. The Bishop preached *seven* times and held *three* confirmations; the first in the church, when *sixteen* persons received that Holy Rite; the second was in a sick chamber, where a lady was both baptized and confirmed in her bed; the third in the church, where *three* more “were added unto the Lord,” making the whole number confirmed in Houston, *twenty*.

The Church and congregation here continue to increase, and the building, erected with great difficulty and consecrated a year ago, is found too strait for the accommodation of all who desire to worship in it. It needs enlargement, and speedily too, if the congregation is to be enlarged. But how to effect this object the worthy rector is wholly at a loss. The completion of the present church, though assistance to some extent was received from abroad, was felt to be a burthen rather heavy to be borne, and the memory of it has not yet passed from the minds of his parishioners; and hence, to speak of another effort at present, would be utterly fruitless. Pity there were not some general church-building society existing in the stronger and more wealthy portions of the Church, which should always be ready to lend a helping hand to those feeble bands of Christian brethren who are struggling to secure to themselves and their children the common privileges and blessings of Christianity in the western wilds. The Church of Rome, in this country, knows no such want. Everywhere her demands are met. She can build up seminaries, establish convents, rear up colleges, erect splendid cathedrals at will;—she can command and she can maintain any number of missionary priests. Her outward means of prosperity are, to all appearance unbounded; and, hence, in every corner of the great and growing west, her foot prints are seen, and Colossus-like, she seems to bestride this western continent, while poor Protestant Churchmen are left to toil without encouragement and with little hope, or to find for themselves dishonorable graves.

The rector of the Church at Houston reports the number of families belonging to his parish to be *eighty*; communicants, *ninety*. Baptisms during the past year:—adults, *five*; infants (white), *twenty-three*; (colored), *seven*; total, *thirty-five*. Funerals in the parish:—*four*, (children) without the parish, *ten*; in all, *fourteen*.

On Tuesday, the 2d May, the Missionary Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Young, started in the stage (no other convenient means of conveyance offering) for Austin and San Antonio, designing to spend a Sun-

day at each place, and another, on his return, in Washington county. After the first days' journey, which was made in a splendid Albany coach drawn by six horses, they were transferred to a vehicle peculiar to the west, consisting of a rectangular box of the coarsest kind, resting upon the bolsters of a wagon carriage, without even an apology for springs, and uncovered. In this conveyance they were hurried along, faster in proportion as the way became more rugged, under the unmitigated rays of an almost tropical sun, for the distance of more than thirty miles, to Independence, in Washington county, where, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Mr. Young, occasioned by this rough mode of travelling, they were compelled to stop. This event so entirely deranged the Bishop's plan of the proposed visitation, that he felt constrained to abandon the effort. He remained in Washington county, however, a week, embracing a Sunday, visiting, besides Independence, Brenham and Washington. Divine service was performed and a sermon preached by him on Thursday and Friday evenings at Independence, the congregations being, for the place, large, and very attentive. On Saturday he rode over to Brenham, the county seat, ten miles distant, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Young, who had now in a measure recovered from his sickness, and Mr. Henry Gillett, a communicant of the Church; held service the same evening in the Court House, Mr. Young reading prayers; and made an appointment for the morning of the next day (Sunday) at the school house, the usual place of public worship, the Methodist preacher, the Rev. Mr. Thrull, whose day it was to occupy the house, having generously waived his own appointment. On Sunday morning Mr. Young assisted in the service, and the Bishop baptised an infant and preached. The congregation was quite large, and evidently interested. A few Episcopalians were found here, and several persons joined with apparent spirit in the responses and chants, among whom was the Methodist preacher before mentioned. The visit to this place was rendered particularly interesting to the Bishop by the circumstance of his meeting with a relative of his old and valued friend, the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, of North Carolina. This relative was Francis J. Cooke, a highly respectable merchant of the village, who, with his two sisters living in the same place, was baptized in childhood by their uncle, Mr. Buxton. They all recognise themselves as members of the Church by baptism, and behold with joy the prospect of having a Missionary of the Church to minister to them. The Bishop lodged with Mr. Cooke, and it was his child that he baptized.

After dinner, the Bishop and his company returned to Independence, where service was performed in the evening by Mr. Young; a sermon preached by the Bishop, and *one* person was confirmed. The assemblage on this occasion was a crowded one, and a degree of interest in the solemn service was manifested which is not often witnessed. A few members of the Church were found here also. One person, a lady, sought an introduction after the service, and announced herself as a member of the Church from Philadelphia. She took a manifest pleasure in stating that she was confirmed by the late venerable Bishop White. Doubtless many others not now known as Episcopalians, will be found in this region, when once the services of the Church are administered.

On the evening of the next day, divine service was performed at Washington, the former seat of government to the Republic, twelve miles distant from Independence, and on the road to Houston, as also on the following evening; on both which occasions the Rev. Mr. Young read prayers, and the Bishop preached. The congregations here, though not so large as at Independence and Brenham, were respectable for numbers

and attentive. The responses, however, were scarcely audible, although here, as at the other places, there are a few Church people.

The county of Washington, embracing the three towns before mentioned, will constitute an agreeable, and, it is hoped, a profitable field for the labors of a Missionary. The country is more beautiful than can easily be conceived by one whose observation has been confined within the limits of the Atlantic states. It is generally prairie of the richest quality, irregularly and gently swelling into hills of considerable elevation, from the summit of which there is frequently an uninterrupted view for fifteen or twenty miles in every direction, covered with a verdure of exquisite beauty, and dotted here and there, on the hillsides and in the hollows, with groves closely resembling at a distance thrifty orchards. In traversing these prairies, it is difficult to realize that you are alone. You feel persuaded that every successive clump of trees embosoms the dwelling of some prosperous farmer. And yet you may travel miles in some directions, without meeting a single settlement. This country seems fitted, if, indeed, it be not destined, to become the Arcadia of the agricultural or the pastoral life. Of its adaptation to the latter pursuit, an evidence presented itself near Independence, in a flock of eleven hundred sheep moving slowly, in solid phalanx, and cropping the richest kind of grass, of which enough is found to keep them ever in sight of home. The population is not at present dense, but in the neighborhood of the towns mentioned it is sufficiently so, with the fine natural roads pervading the country, to furnish, as has been stated, congregations of respectable size; while in intelligence, refinement and morals, it will probably well compare with that of any other agricultural portion of our country. The Rev. Mr. Pierce has been directed to that region as his field of Missionary labor for the present; application for his appointment having been made to the Committee. He will extend his circuit so as to take in La Grange upon the Colorado, about thirty miles from Independence, which will, it is presumed, be his residence. He has, doubtless, before this time commenced his labors.

At Galveston, the Missionary Bishop remained several days. He preached there four times, and confirmed fifteen persons. The rector of the church, (Trinity,) the Rev. Mr. Eaton, was, as usual, very polite and attentive. His congregation continues, he thinks, to flourish. He reports that, during the past year, he has baptized eleven adults and twenty-eight children, attended eleven funerals, and celebrated nine marriages. The present number of communicants is eighty.

The last place visited in Texas was Velasco. There the bishop was met by the Rev. Mr. Young, within whose Missionary field the place lies. Two services were held, Mr. Young reading prayers, and the Bishop preaching at each. A very small congregation was assembled, but it was as large as the place can, ordinarily, of a week day, furnish. There are a few members of the Church at this place, and on their account Mr. Young has resolved to visit it and perform divine service, once in three weeks.

Upon the whole, the prospect for the Church in Texas is brightening. In place of onelast year, there are now four Missionaries employed—the Rev. Mr. Ives, at Matagorda, Rev. Mr. Young, in Brazoria county, Rev. Mr. Pierce in Washington county, and Rev. Mr. Sansom at San Augustin and Nacogdoches, in Eastern Texas—places not yet reached by the Missionary Bishop, making, with the two rectors of parishes now self-supporting, the Rev. Messrs. Eaton and Gillett, six clergymen in the state. The number of communicants in the three settled parishes is two hundred and six; be-

sides which there are, divided among the several Missionary stations, and at other points in the state, some twenty or thirty more. Two of the three new Missionaries have barely commenced their labors, and the third only entered his field in January last. Of the fruits of their ministry another year will afford the means of judging.

In Arkansas, including Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, there is also ground of encouragement. There are about *one hundred and twenty* communicants at the several stations, and other points visited. At large there are many others, not taken into the account. Thus, in the whole of the territory included in the jurisdiction of the Missionary Bishop of the South-West, the number of communicants known and recognised as such, is at the present time *three hundred and forty*—an average of more than *thirty* to each clergyman, including the Bishop. This will show the Board that the small amount of their funds employed in the south-western Mission has not been expended in vain.

It is painful to state that the proposed establishment of a Mission School within the jurisdiction of the Missionary Bishop of the South-West, has not met with the encouragement which its importance manifestly demands. Less than *three hundred* dollars is the amount thus far received, and this has been contributed, it is thought, chiefly, by one individual in the state of South Carolina. Such an institution, judiciously conducted, would, under God, it is confidently believed, do more for the spread of the gospel in the church in the south-west, than any other means that could possibly be devised by the wisdom of man.

Since his last Annual Report to the Board, the Missionary Bishop of the south-west has confirmed—in Texas 47, in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, 52 persons, total 99; baptised 11 adults and 32 children; preached upwards of 100 sermons, and travelled more than 10,000 miles: and yet he feels and acknowledges that he is, in the sight of God, an unprofitable servant—he has done no more than it was his duty to do—nay, he would feel comforted could he believe that he had come *near* to the full measure of his duty to God and to the Church, which He hath purchased with his own blood.

GEO. W. FREEMAN,
Missionary Bishop, &c.

Napoleon, Ark., June 14th, 1848.

[II.]

LETTER FROM THE RT. REV. HORATIO SOUTHGATE,
D. D., MISSIONARY BISHOP AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5, 1848.

The Rev. P. P. Irving, Secretary, &c. &c.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I promised to send you some account of the reception of the Prayer Book. It has surpassed my highest anticipations. Not only have I not heard of any objection or opposition to it on the part of the Armenians, but it has been received with uniform pleasure and delight by both clergy and laity. I have heard but one opinion about it, with a single exception, which I will presently report. One, the Rector of one of the principal churches in the city says of it, that he is struck with the general resemblance in the arrangement, order and character of the services, to the Armenian prayer book. Another, also a Rector, says that it has given him an entirely new idea of the Anglican Church as sound and primitive. Several have remarked with pleasure the absence of every thing which bears the mark of a corrupt use. These are men who desire better things among themselves. Some have spoken of its introduction into families, where it is made a daily reading book. Some have thanked me for putting it out in the modern Armenian, because of its being in this way more intelligible. I know of one copy that has travelled through ten families where it has been eagerly read, and when I last heard from it, it was still on its travels. These are only specimens of the opinions which I have received; to report all, singly and separately, hardly seems necessary; they are all of the same general character. The only exception which I have noted is that made by one of the recent seceders from the Armenian Church, who objected to the use of a liturgy as contrary to the Gospel, since God commands us to worship him in spirit; and who thought the expressions in the Litany, "Lord, have mercy upon us;" "Christ, have mercy upon us;" "Lord, have mercy upon us," a vain repetition. With this exception I have heard no expression of dissent from the general approbation with which the book has been thus far received. I am convinced that such will be its universal reception as it becomes more extensively circulated and known. The stamp of its primitive character, which associates it with the ancient liturgies still in use in these churches as a branch of the same stock, will ensure for it a cordial greeting from all those who know aught of their own church services, while its primitive doctrine unalloyed and its primitive forms uncorrupt, will make it a messenger of truth, and, I trust, of salvation to many. It will also be a messenger of good to us, since it is by our Church character, by our claim to be recognized as a true branch of the Holy Catholic Church, that we are to possess the influence or do the work which belongs to us. You know my anxiety upon this point, and how, through every fortune, I have maintained it as the essential and distinctive principle of the Mission.

I cannot better report to you my news from Mossoul than in the language of some of the letters which I have received from that city. Kas

Michael writes, under date of Nov. 27th, that he has received a letter from the Syrian Patriarch, in which he says, "The patriarch commences by speaking of the love and concord which existed between him and you in Constantinople, and then proceeds to adduce arguments in favor of the assistance which the Bishop has asked of you, and says that such aid is to be desired and sought after where the object is the general good of the people, as in this case. Therefore," continues the priest, "I now write to induce you to give the help which you have promised, for I see many reasons for it, and I perceive that the aim of the Bishop in this matter is pure and good, and all his flock are of the same mind. His object is to open schools and to edify the Church. He has opened to me all his mind, and his reasons for so acting, and his whole thought is for the honor of God and the salvation of souls. He rules his people by the Word of God, as I see in his sermons every Sunday; for when I stand in the Church and listen to his preaching, I conclude that he is a new man, and has thrown off the spirit of the world. Thus the spiritual eyes of his people have been opened to understand the Scriptures. If, therefore, he has the help from you which he has desired, a great good will be done to their Church, and I beg you not to delay giving it according to your ability."

The Bishop writes to me, under date of Dec. 28th, as follows:— "After giving you the kiss of brotherhood, and beseeching for you the peace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and expressing my hearty desire to see you, I have to inform you that I have received your letter of Oct. 22d. and thank the Most High for your welfare." After speaking of other matters, he proceeds:—"We need immediately four schools, two in the city and two in the villages, but the former are especially necessary. We intend, if it please God, to open these two in ten days hence, of which we will inform you more particularly by next post; and thus, if it please the Most High, the Church of Christ will increase in spiritual doctrine, and the church of the Papists will be ruined. My great desire for the instruction of the children is, that they may know the will of God, according to the sense of the Holy Scriptures, and increase in that spiritual learning which conducts to the Kingdom of Heaven." He then speaks of the conversion of a Papal Chaldean Deacon, who, by the diligent study of the Word of God, has been led to see and abandon his errors, and whom the Bishop has lately received into his own flock. He also expresses the hope that the school will be effectual as an instrument in thwarting the designs of the Papists, and securing the growth of better doctrine.

Kas Michael, under date of Jan. 8th, says of this Deacon, that he was of the Monastery of Rabban Hormuzd, and had become "convinced of the errors of Rome by the study of the Holy Scriptures, and by the doctrine which he found in Bar Hibreus and other of the Oriental Fathers;" that the monks had made a great effort to get him back by force, and for this purpose had come to Mossoul and obtained the aid of the French Consul; that he had entered the Syrian Church, and thus escaped the rage of his enemies. Kas M. had received him as a brother and provided for his wants, for he had left the monastery destitute of everything. He also adds, that several others of the monks are of the same mind, and will leave the Papal communion as soon as the way is clear.

Another friend writes, under date of Jan. 15th, that the Bishop is about opening his two schools, and that Kas M. will assist him in his labors. He adds, "You are well aware of the poverty of the Christians in this country, (Mesopotamia,) and that unless you, or some other persons, lend them assistance, they never can make the advances in Christian knowledge that

the Bishop hopes for. This," he adds, "is the time for doing good. The people have their eyes open through the plain preaching of the good Bishop; their church is crowded with people on Sundays to hear him preach; not only his own congregation, but many of the Papists go to hear him." The Bishop also writes me that his congregation has so much increased, that he needs to enlarge his church for their accommodation.

Another writes, Feb. 21st, that the Bishop has opened one of his schools, and placed the Chaldean Deacon at the head of it. He says, "The whole congregation are on the side of the Bishop, and all the villages; they are constantly coming to him and begging him to go out and preach to them and open schools; but the latter he cannot do till he gets further instructions from you," &c.

It seems that the Deacon was not put into the school without some opposition; for Kas Michael writes me, a few days previously, that the French Consul had represented to one of the principal men of the nation, that it would be the ruin of their Church to give the boys into the hands of one who was of the "English faith." This political opposition so far alarmed the Bishop, that at first he put in an old Priest, who had few ideas of progress or reformation, but seeing that he was sustained by his people, who all desired the Deacon, he introduced the latter after a few days, and gave him the chief direction of the school. He now waits for authority from me to introduce another associate teacher, who is well known to me for his reformed views, and his earnest, devoted piety. Kas Michael writes me, under date of March 6th, that the school is in good progress, with about 60 scholars, and that he visits it daily, besides instructing a few in his own house.

My last letter from Mossoul reports that "Kas Michael has just returned from a very interesting excursion to a Nestorian district above Jezireh. They, like all the rest of the people in this country, are crying out for schools and instruction. Kas Michael established one school, and the people are anxious that Kas Stefan, of Telkef, with whom you are acquainted," [he is a seeder from the Papal Chaldean communion, or rather has returned to the Church of his fathers, the original Church of the country,] "should be sent to them to teach their children." This Kas Stefan, as Kas Michael reports, is a man remarkable for the purity of his views, the extent of his knowledge of the Word of God, and his humble, devoted piety. His services have been repeatedly offered to me, but I have not as yet been able to avail myself of them. The embarrassment in my Missionary receipts has checked (I hope only for a time) the enlargement which I have begun.

The letter continues—"Mutran Behnam has, with a zeal rarely to be found among the eastern clergy, established, by dint of great perseverance and personal sacrifice, a very promising school, presided over by a most intelligent teacher, and where a strictly evangelical course of study is pursued. Although only of two months standing, it already contains a hundred and ten children," [the increase had been about fifty in a little more than a month,] "besides several young men who, after their daily work is finished, go to read with the master, Deacon Jeremiah," [the same before-mentioned.] Most earnest invitations have been pouring in from Jezireh and the Jebel Tour," [the great seat of the Syrian population,] "for Mutran Behnam to come among them and establish schools."

These things are truly encouraging. They speak to us in tones which ought to be heeded. Shall they be heeded? Shall we come up to the help of our brethren perishing by "the famine of the Word of God?"

The opportunity is great; the encouragement is manifest. The Patriarch is one who has long been my friend. He is the same primitive Bishop of whom my brother Miles wrote so eloquently in his letter to the Committee in the Spirit of Missions for December. While Mr. M. was writing, he was just entering upon the Patriarchal office. He is a man who will seek, I believe, the highest good of his nation. He has been tried in adversity, and has been always one of the most forward in desiring and laboring for the improvement of his people. The Bishop at Mossoul is of the same mind, more advanced, probably, in his knowledge of holy things. He is a man, I hope, renewed by the spirit of God for a great and good work among his fellow-countrymen. His letters to me, of which I have given you a specimen, have been very frequent, and all breathe the same tone of earnest devotedness to the spiritual welfare of his Diocese. Other testimonies concerning him bear the same character. He is truly a remarkable man for his knowledge of the ancient literature of his Church and of the Word of God, which last was his study daily and almost hourly during his residence with me for the space of a year and a half. I hope great things from him for his Church and nation. You have seen with what unanimous feeling he is supported by his Diocese. Will you help him, or rather will you help our single-handed presbyter there, who is laboring faithfully, I doubt not, but weakly, so far as human strength is concerned, in the work of the Lord. If the Church would do what seems manifestly her duty, she would send a Presbyter from America, and with him something to work with. Will she do it? Is it too much to hope for? His support should be pledged to him, for our present funds will not sustain him; and something more should be p'edged, lest he be doomed to Egyptian bondage—to make his bricks without straw. He should be an unmarried man, for the field demands it—at least for the present. He should be unencumbered with the things of this life, that he may move freely about and adapt himself to the society in which he is placed. It is a glorious field, wide open, and ripe to the harvest. Will no one enter it? Will the Church send no one? He will find in our native Presbyter there, a man of an humble, lowly spirit, and a pure-minded, sound and well-instructed Christian. He will find in the native society much that will cheer him in his lonely pilgrimage, and he will bear, above all, the sweet tones of a brother's love from the few who, like him, appreciate the high truths of religion, and feel their influence upon the heart. There are such there; under his guidance there may be many.

I will not turn to other things, so deeply does this work occupy my thoughts. I had intended to say something more of Constantinople, but this has shut it out. I cannot think to-night of anything else. Will the Church hear me? *Now* is her time. The favorable opportunity may pass. We have promised long. In 1838, the first Protestant Missionary that had explored the field was myself. We promised then. We promised again in 1841. Will there be no response now—no fuller, deeper, more practical response? I can only refer you to what I have written, though very imperfectly, of the field formerly. I cannot repeat it now. But now the field is riper, richer, more abundant in its developement, partly through our own labors; for though we have never fully occupied it, it has never been forgotten, and has received many of our efforts for the last seven years. But now it must be occupied if at all. The Presbyter there is not enough. It needs one from America, and immediately, if may be. When I think of its economy, for it is one of the cheapest fields that I know; when I think of its preparedness, for it is

even white to the harvest ; when I think of the appeals which have come to me from clergy and laity, for they have been many and importunate ; when I think of all my intercourse with Syrian Bishops ; of my long correspondence with them ; of our labors together for the salvation of their Church from the Papists, for such things have continued for years ; when I think of our good name, the friendly feeling already acquired, the knowledge of us prevailing with many, and the confidence already established, I cannot but think also that the object deserves all the urgency of appeal to the Church which my humble voice can give to it. I entreat the church to listen to it, and to give me a Presbyter for that field ; one that she will not forsake ; one that will be true to her and to the faith once delivered to the Saints ; one that she will cherish with her prayers, sustain with her sympathies, and encourage with her offerings. Unless this is done, I shall have but the poor consolation—poor when compared with what I crave, of having accomplished my duty in asking it.

In the meantime, I have strengthened to the utmost in my power, the brother who is there ; but I can do little in our present embarrassment. I need help—greatly need it ; and especially do I need that the Mission be put again into its regular reception of funds, as in former years. With this, and the whole amount appropriated for this year duly given, I shall not only be able to discharge all the arrearages of the Mission before the end of the year, but shall have a little surplus for Mesopotamia, which may be increased considerably in the year to come. Let this, then, remain in the mind of the Church. If she is going to do her duty in Mesopotamia, she must do it soon. I can barely sustain the work until it is taken up by another. And let me say, that whoever goes thither, shall go with a free scope, so far as instructions from me are concerned. He may learn his duty in the field, observing only those necessary things which the Church has imposed equally on all of us who labor in this Eastern land.

HORATIO SOUTHGATE.

[I.]

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF BISHOP SOUTHGATE.

*To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church
in the United States of America:*

In presenting my Fourth Annual Report, as required by the Canon, I call to mind the grateful recollections with which I have recurred, through hours of deep suffering, to the action of the Board at the last Triennial Meeting. They have been my consolation amidst distresses of a far severer kind, than those from which the Board so promptly and fully relieved me. I little thought, when the news of that action arrived, that I should so soon have occasion to resort to your protection and relief. I had hoped that now the clouds of adversity had passed, and the sunshine of happier days had dawned upon the Mission. But I have been again taught through what tribulation and sorrow the Mission must pass in its allotted work; what painful conflicts may yet be before it, and what high degrees of faith and patience are needed in him who conducts it.

I had already received the news of your proceedings, my heart had but just begun to be cheered by the brighter prospects opening before me, when I received a blow which has proved in its results far more dangerous than the calumnies of enemies. The Foreign Secretary wrote to me on the 12th of November, that the mode of support hitherto allowed, and invariably maintained in this Mission, would thereafter be discontinued. I did not at first apprehend the full import of the message, and if I had then replied, I should have made no objection. But as time wore on, I saw that the design of it was to remove the regular payment of the appropriation to the Mission, and to substitute for it a plan of irregular payment, at uncertain intervals, and of uncertain amounts. The appropriation by the Board was effectually nullified—every thing was thrown into confusion—and the Mission had to depend upon the doubtful transmissions of the Foreign Committee, instead of a stated and uniform supply. The funds of last year were exhausted within the year; they were not so abundant as to allow a surplus; on the contrary, I had spent for the Mission some six hundred dollars above the appropriation, which was small at the best, only \$3000. The month of January came without any relief. I had been accustomed, from my first connexion with the Mission, to receive at the beginning of each quarter the share of appropriation which belonged to it. I had now nothing. Week after week passed away. My family began to suffer for the very necessities of life; while at the same time there was pouring into the Foreign Treasury the largest contribution for this Mission which it has ever received for a single month. The noble decision of the Board had met with a generous response from the Church; while he, for whose work these offerings were made, was considering before God in deep sorrow of heart, whether he must not abandon it altogether. But the strait was too narrow even for that. As I could not remain without means of support, so I could not leave without resources for a journey. I determined to remain; I should probably have determined so under more lenient

circumstances, for I have regarded this trial from the first as sent or permitted by God to test the depth of my faith, and my willingness to suffer for Him. And if, from the flames I can look up and see that the fire is kindling a warmer aspiration towards Heaven, I will not complain of the Divine Hand which has kindled it, or allowed it to be kindled by others. But the agency of man is of another kind. Would that I could see in it the same evidences of love!

I suffered in silence. I did not write to the Committee, excepting briefly and incidentally while writing on another subject. I would not trust myself to speak of what so deeply affected me, and I wished to have time for calmer and more deliberate reflection. I found myself compelled, in order to save the Mission from destruction, and my family from starvation, to resort to a loan. I borrowed less than half of my quarterly appropriation. I could not borrow more without an exorbitant interest, or securities in America. Thus the Mission suffered through two months of the quarter. It was only when the third month was somewhat advanced that I received from the Secretary a little more than half the quarter's appropriation. The remainder has nearly all been paid since the second quarter commenced, but I have now advanced a month in this quarter with a small balance due me for the first quarter, and nothing received for this.

This is a state of things which I cannot too earnestly represent to the Board. It is ruinous in the extreme. It is one which cannot endure without shaking the Mission to its foundations. It demands speedy and effectual relief. The Committee will doubtless make known to the Board the grounds of this important change in our financial system. They have been made known to me in a letter of the Foreign Secretary, dated Jany. 28th, and through the *Spirit of Missions*; but I must confess that I do not see sufficient force in the reasons there stated to justify so novel and dangerous an experiment. They seem to be embraced in the single consideration that the treasury was exhausted and in debt at the end of the year, when the credit of the London bankers should have been opened. But this is no more than has often happened, without producing any such effect. In 1842, for example, the same state of things occurred; the Board appointed, as in this case, a special contribution; the appeals were as earnest and apparently as necessary as now, (*See Spirit of Missions* for Dec. 1842, p. 373,) but the committee, instead of changing their system, looked to the special contribution for relief, and were not disappointed. Have not results shown that the same confidence would have had the same reward in the present instance? In that case the necessity was so great and the crisis so momentous, that the Committees felt justified in calling for a special meeting of the Board, which was assembled on the 26th of December, 1842. The pressure was removed by the special contribution appointed at that meeting for Quinquagesima Sunday, 1843. The Foreign Committee state in their Report at the Annual Meeting of the Board the following June, "that at the time of the special meeting, the debt of the Treasury amounted to \$10,000."—*Spirit of Missions*, Aug. 1843, p. 269. Yet, at the severest moment of the pressure, just before the special meeting, the Committee authorized the usual credits on London for the next year, and looked to the Church to sustain them. Why has not the same faith been exercised in the present instance? Why, on a sudden, without a moment's warning to the friends of this Mission to provide for its immediate necessities, has a blow been struck which has not proved fatal only because the grace of God was given me that I might stand fast in the hour of danger? Why, especially

was this course adopted immediately after the Board of Missions had called for a special contribution at an early date? The very next meeting of the Committee after this call, was, if I mistake not, the occasion on which the motion to effect the change in our financial system was passed. The call was made on the 25th of Oct., 1847; the vote of the Committee was passed on the 9th of November following.—(*Spirit of Missions, Nov. and Dec., 1847*, pp. 401, 466.) And yet there appears upon the record no intimation of any special necessity for an extraordinary contribution. The Committee in their Report to the Board, presented Oct. 7, 1847, announce a balance in the Treasury of about \$750.—(*Spirit of Missions, Nov. and Dec., 1847*, p. 384.) In the Triennial Report of the Board to the General Convention, (which report was prepared by the two secretaries, and accepted by the Board, Oct. 18th, 1847,) it is stated that the debt of the Foreign Treasury is \$2,420, or deducting the balance in the Treasury, about \$1,700, and nothing is said of want or danger.—(*Spirit of Missions, Nov. and Dec., 1847*, pp. 387, 393.) The call for a special contribution in favor of Foreign Missions would appear from the record to have been suggested by a similar proceeding in behalf of the Domestic Missions of the Church, and to have been a gratuity on the part of the Board, (p. 401.) At all events, there appears no extraordinary pressure upon the Foreign Committee at the time of the motion to take away the regular and hitherto unchanged system of quarterly drafts previously authorized on London. The debt of \$1700 is no more, I apprehend, than will be found every year at certain seasons, to be the arrearages of the Treasury. That it or any other *apparent* cause should have given rise to so extraordinary a proceeding as cutting off the regular supplies of two of the Missions, seems to me incredible. I say, "*two* of the Missions," because the system pursued with the African Mission exempts it from the operation of the Committee's act, and a special vote was passed by the Committee, simultaneously with the act, exempting also the China Mission from its operation until the 1st of April, that is, until the Treasury would have been replenished by the special contributions of Epiphany. Altogether it seems to me a movement which can only be accounted for by supposing other causes than those which have come to my knowledge.

I do not mean by this to say aught which implies a distrust of the Committee's motives. I feel bound at this distance to confine myself simply to what appears on record, to speak only from documents. *These* do not seem to me to justify so unusual and unprecedented a policy. I will say nothing of other causes which may have operated, for I know nothing of them. I speak only of what appears to the eye, of the reasons formally put forth as the ground of the change.

I have now to state to the Board some of the evils of this change; and if I seem to weary you, bretaren, by my prolixity, let my justification be, that never in the history of this Mission has an event occurred which has required so watchful an eye or so patient an attention as this. It strikes at the very roots of the Mission; it drinks up its life-blood; it is altogether the most dangerous crisis through which the work has been called to pass.

1. I have, then, to say, first, that this act deprives the Mission of all regularity in its support. The Committee send me what is specifically contributed for the Mission. This has been my experience thus far this year. They send it a month after the quarter has begun, thus leaving the first two months entirely without resources, for it does not reach me till the third month has begun. What is to be done during these two months?

Am I to pursue a system of loans, borrowing money upon interest, and repaying it when my drafts come in? I have no assurance that I can pursue such a system, excepting by giving an enormous interest, which will eat up a considerable portion of the charities of the Church; and even this may fail me, as I can give no security beyond my note of hand. Again, am I to be subjected to this operation every quarter, with all the annoyances, and difficulties, and waste of time, that such negotiations involve? Is it consistent with my position as a Bishop of the Church, to resort habitually to brokers and money-lenders to obtain temporary accommodations? For, let it be remembered, that this system of borrowing must continue through all the future life of the Mission, if the plan of the Committee is established in permanence. Does the Church wish that one of her bishops should be placed in such a position? If so, let it be by a clear, formal act, which I can appeal to as requiring a course which my judgment disapproves. Otherwise, it would be inconsistent and unsafe for me to adopt it.

But, even with this superior sanction, I cannot promise that the Mission will be sustained. I have no assurance that loans can be obtained when necessary, or that the embarrassments and difficulties of such a system will not soon prove its own impracticableness. I can give the Board no security for the continuance of the Mission; I cannot say that I shall not be compelled to retire before the presence of such immense disadvantages. I shall not likely abandon the work excepting from sheer necessity; but the future, with this plan in operation, is so uncertain, that I cannot venture to predict, whether I shall not be forced to desist from circumstances over which I have no control. An absolute impossibility of securing loans would decide the fate of the Mission, without any intervention of my own.

2. The sum that the Mission is to receive from the Committee is altogether doubtful. The Board has appropriated \$4,000. I have no assurance that I shall receive it. The Committee may send me, as they have hitherto done, this year, only the contributions specially given for this Mission. Fortunately they have equalled, if not exceeded, the proportion of appropriation for the same period. During the first *two* months of the year, the special contributions for this Mission were not less (I believe they were more) than \$1,000—the share of the annual appropriation belonging to the first *quarter*. With what deep gratitude I acknowledge the energetic action of the friends of the Mission in this particular, you may well imagine, when I say, that if only a fourth or a half of that amount had been contributed for this Mission, it would have received only a fourth or a half of the funds pledged to it by the Board for the quarter; for it was the determination of the Foreign Committee, declared by a special vote, that none but monies specially contributed to it should at present be sent to any Mission,—that is, to the Athens or Constantinople Mission, for the others, as before said, were exempted from the operation of the act. This sum, however, is not to be depended upon. The special contributions for this Mission may fall below the appropriation. They will certainly vary greatly in different months of the year, as do all the contributions of the Church. Am I, then, to receive in different quarters different sums? Am I now to have the full amount of my appropriation, and the next quarter, perhaps, one half? How, then, am I to redeem my loans, which must be made payable at certain dates? How am I to be sure of receiving any particular sum at any particular time? Indeed, this new system throws the Mission into irremediable confusion. I cannot undertake any regular work with any confidence in its being supported. Systematic labors require systematic expenses, and systematic

expenses demand systematic receipts; but upon the plan of the Committee no system is possible. I may begin a labor to-day, which failure in the transmission of funds may compel me to abandon to-morrow. The great advantage of our former system was, that one could calculate exactly upon the amount of his receipts for the year to come, and thus arrange his work to meet the sum. Now all is disorder and uncertainty, a constant anxiety about the future, and a constant alternation of hope deferred and hope encouraged. This will never do in any Mission from which the Church expects fruits. It must be systematic, even though limited, in its resources. It must know upon what it is to depend, at least for a year in advance.

3. Another objection is, that the Mission is taken out of the hands to which it was primarily confided by the Church, and is placed in the hands of those who, to say the least, are not favorable to it. The Board declares that it shall receive \$4000 per annum; the Committee virtually nullify that vote, and declare that it shall receive what it may please them to send. The receipts are uncertain, and depend ultimately upon their will. The special contributions for it will, we may confidently believe, be forwarded. But if these should fall short of the appropriation, as they have formerly done, the Mission is entitled to its fair share of the unspecified contributions, and this share will certainly raise its receipts to \$4000; I think to something more. But the transmission of any portion of the unspecified contributions is, under the new system, at the option of the Foreign Committee. Now I can cheerfully and truthfully say, that I would as soon entrust the interests of the Mission to the present Foreign Committee as to any body of men in the Church *holding the same views*. I do believe that they would act conscientiously, and, as they deem it, honestly. But we all know the infirmities of the best of men. We all know the power of prepossessions and prejudices to warp the judgment. And I do think, that under existing circumstances, the control of the Foreign Committee over this Mission should be as slight as possible. I do think that neither they nor I should wish, while our present differences remain, for any official connexion beyond what the ordinary transaction of affairs requires.

I am not discontented with my position, nor shall I desire to change it, if it is subjected to due regulation. At the late Triennial Meeting of the Board, a proposition was made to place the Mission under a separate Committee. That proposition was adopted by the Board, but failed in the Lower House of Convention. Had it passed, I should have accepted its provisions thankfully and cheerfully, for my previous opinion was in favor of such a separation. But I have been since led to doubt whether it would have proved a salutary measure. There is something in appearance, invidious in making a distinction between our different Missions. There is something obnoxious, at least, in the popular view, in setting apart a Mission on account of opposition to it. There is something unsafe in the condition of a Mission separated from the general agency to which our Foreign Missions are entrusted. I believe, therefore, that this measure, though intended for good, may have been frustrated, in the over-ruling providence of God, because it was seen, by a higher wisdom than ours, that it would lead to evil.

There appears to me now no difficulty in effecting an arrangement between the Foreign Committee and myself by which we may move on at least in peace. If they will accede to the following suggestions, I think the object may be accomplished. 1. Let the sum appropriated to this Mission be duly paid to it, either in the mode in which it has always

been paid, up to the present year, or in another mode which I have represented to the Committee in a communication bearing the same date with this Report. 2. Let them cease from opposing the Mission, and leave it to speak for itself through my own reports in the *Spirit of Missions* and to the Board. As they cannot report favorably, let them keep silence, in deference to the judgment of the Church, which has been pronounced again and again in defence of the Mission. Instead of speaking adversely in their annual report, let them refer the Board to my own Report, which will always be presented at the same time with theirs. 3. They have hitherto, since my consecration, taken no part in the direction of the Mission in this country. I do not remember that I have received a single line of instruction or advice from them since I have last been abroad. Let this state of things continue. Let the *Board* advise and direct. In the interval between the annual meetings of the Board, it is not probable that anything will arise which will call for decision or jurisdiction at home. What can wait for the action of the Foreign Committee can wait for the action of the Board. Most things have to be settled at once, here on the spot, and my course concerning them will be annually presented for your approbation.

I know how much I lose from the want of a body in America always attentive to the interests of the Mission—always laboring to command and defend it before the Church. But I am willing to forego this advantage for the sake of peace. I ask only for peace. I *beg* for peace. I entreat the Board to put a stop, within the limit of its own jurisdiction, to these incessant clamors, these never-ending assaults upon the Mission. They all come mainly from the opposition of the Foreign Committee. If it were not for *their* annual demonstration against the Mission, there would be little occasion or cause for the differences that spread from them through the Church—differences which are made again the ground of new objections, and which are the chief encouragement to attacks from without—attacks which, like rivers returning to their source, go back to swell the tide of the first opposition, and to go out again in new floods of calumny upon the Church. We have had, twice within the last two years, the extraordinary spectacle of the Foreign Committee presenting for consideration before the Board, or its special Committees, documents emanating originally or immediately from the most violent enemies of the Mission and of our Church.

All these things may cease if the Committee will but adopt the suggestions which I have offered. I would hope that they will. My last letter from the Foreign Secretary is written in a kind and fraternal tone, which is some compensation for the very serious fact that he voted against the Mission at the Triennial Meeting. I would hope that whatever differences have arisen between us may cease to appear; and they will find in me a perfect readiness to reciprocate the most cordial expressions of harmony and peace, as I have been, under other circumstances, ready to defend what I believed to be for the interests of the Mission and for the glory of God.

I have now done. I will not detain the Board with any long detail of operations during the short period that has elapsed since the Triennial Meeting. It will be to them, as it has been to me, a subject for thanksgiving, that the Mission has been in no wise reduced, notwithstanding the dangerous crisis through which we have passed. It is enough, under such circumstances, to have held our own. But we have done something more. We have enlarged, in some points, where the question lay between advancing or receding. I have put to press, published, and in

good part distributed, a large edition (2000) of the Treatise on the Church. I have added one to my scholars, and have strengthened the Mission in Mossoul. Besides this, every former operation of the Mission has been conducted without a step in retreat. This is enough to encourage us in the darkest hour, and to show that in the worst extremity "the Lord of Hosts is with us." I shall go on without any fear, the Lord being my Helper, and shall look to the Board with confidence for that cheering and comforting support which I have never failed to receive from them.

I beg you to believe me, dear brethren, your humble and faithful brother and fellow-laborer in the service of Christ and the Church,

HORATIO SOUTHGATE,

Missionary Bishop in the Dominions and Dependencies of the Sultan of Turkey.

Constantinople, May 5, 1848.

NOTE.—At the first stated meeting of the Foreign Committee held subsequent to the Annual Meeting of the Board, the fourth annual Report of Bishop Southgate being under consideration, it was unanimously ordered that the following note be appended thereto:

The Foreign Committee cannot allow the foregoing Report of Bishop Southgate to appear before the Church without explicitly stating their sense of the entire incorrectness of the various allegations against themselves which are contained therein. And they would feel called upon to make a more distinct reference to these charges, had not the Special Committee of the Board, to whom this Report was referred, taken a view of these facts satisfactory to the Foreign Committee (See page 201 preceding.)

[J.]

LETTER FROM THE RT. REV. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D.

[*Referred to in the preceding Report.*]

SAN STEPHANO, May 5, 1848.

The Rev. P. P. Irving, Secretary and General Agent, &c. &c. :

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of January 28th, communicating the authority to draw upon the Barings for the sum of £121 17s. 5d., and the letter of the Assistant Secretary, communicating the same authority for the sum of £75 5s. 9d.—of both which I have availed myself. The whole does not quite amount to the appropriation for the first quarter, being drafts for about \$970, instead of \$1,000. I am now in the second month of the second quarter, having received nothing for this quarter, nor even the whole for the first. I have written to the Board at length upon the subject, and have set forth both what I have had to suffer, and what my prospects are under this new system. I have stated my objections plainly, but, I hope, respectfully and kindly; at least I so intended. I trust the Committee will be induced to resume the old plan, hitherto undeviated from in the history of our Missions—certainly of this. I have very great objections to the new scheme, as you will see. I do not perceive how I can get on with it. It is embarrassing in the extreme, painful and mortifying in the straits to which it reduces me, and most dangerous to the Mission.

I know of but one way that the evil can be effectually remedied, excepting by a return to our old mode. My banker here tells me that he shall be willing to advance any sums the Secretary may authorize, to be returned by his drafts upon you each three months or six months, as you please. He would send his drafts to England to be negotiated, for it cannot be done here. Whether this would be an advisable mode I cannot say. I will not recommend it, for I do not know how it will work. But I shall be satisfied with it on my own part, as it will secure the regular payment of my appropriation, though I presume I should have to pay interest for the interval between the advances to me and the date of Mr. Ede's drafts. If you adopt this mode, you can either send me a letter to this effect which I can show Mr. Ede, or authorize him, by a special note to himself, to make the advances. His address is "Mr. Charles Ede, Constantinople." A note to himself, enclosed to me, would probably be the better way, and you can state the sum either in pounds, (200 quarterly,) or in dollars, (1,000.)

I am writing in great haste, at a late hour in the night, before the post goes. I may, therefore, omit something which I had wished to say. I send you with this a communication for the Spirit of Missions, which (as it cannot arrive in time to be published before the Board meets,) I should be glad to have read before the Board, if convenient; as I have said nothing of Missionary intelligence in my report to the Board.

I do not wish to be understood as *requesting* the adoption of the mode suggested above. I merely propose it, thinking that the Committee may have some preferences, which I should gladly respect when the interests of the Mission at all allowed it.

I beg to reciprocate most cordially the kind expressions of esteem

and personal regard in your letter of January 28th. You will see at once that I have acted only from a sense of imperative duty; and most happy shall I be, if the suggestions which I have offered in my report to the Board, shall lead to a more cordial understanding between the Committee and myself. I hope that they will meet your views, and put an end at least to the expression of differences which have been among the severest trials of my Missionary life.

I beg you to believe me, very cordially and faithfully,

Your brother in the Lord,

HORATIO SOUTHGATE.

—

[K.]

SHANGHAI, February 18th, 1848.

*To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church
in the United States.*

DEAR BRETHREN:

The even, quiet character of our labors for the past year, furnishes but few items for a report.

The services in our chapel have been regularly sustained by the Rev. Mr. Syle, my own health not permitting me to officiate. We feel very much the need of a church in a more central situation, and hope the subscriptions sent from home will soon enable us to commence the erection of one.

The school has steadily progressed. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of a male superintendant. It is of much importance to his own comfort and efficiency that he should join the school before the ladies and boys get more start of him in the language.

Soon after my last report was despatched, I suffered from a severe threat of paralysis, by which my nervous system has been so much affected, that I have not been permitted by my physicians to officiate in the pulpit since that time, which has proved the severest trial of my life. Although unable to preach, I have not been disqualified for all Missionary labor; but have been able most of the year, in my study, to do something bearing on our great work.

On the 6th of April I attended a meeting of the foreign community of Shanghai, to take measures to organize a congregation and to build a church. This enterprise is prospering; the church is nearly completed. A clergyman has been written for, and is expected to arrive from England in the course of the year.

On the 6th of June I laid the corner stone of Trinity Church, Shanghai, the one above mentioned. This is the first Episcopal Protestant Church built within the dominions of the Emperor of China. Since the laying of

this corner stone, we have been rejoiced to hear that a church is also in the course of erection at Canton.

The delegates appointed to revise the translation of the New Testament into Chinese, assembled at this place on the 28th of June. Being a member of this committee, I have given as much time and labor, to this most important work, as the state of my health would permit. There exists, unhappily, a difference of opinion with respect to the proper word by which to render Elohim and Θεος into Chinese. This subject occupied the attention of the Committee of Delegates for five months. After the most patient investigation, being unable to agree on a term, the delegates have been obliged to appeal to their Missionary brethren in China, and to the great societies in England and America.

The subject is one of great importance, and the diversity of sentiment arising on it threatens to produce painful divisions, and to work much injury to the cause of Christ in China. These evils can only be averted by the exercise of much prudence and Christian moderation on the part of the differing parties here, and by an early settlement of the question by the Bible Societies of Great Britain and America. To me, it has appeared the subject was connected with so many vital doctrines of the Gospel, that, notwithstanding my ill health, I felt constrained to publish my views upon it, with the hope of influencing those in England and America, who must decide this question so far as the funds of the two great Bible Societies are concerned, to adopt the word Shin to render Θεος. I have directed a number of copies of my essay to be sent to the Secretary of the Foreign Committee, with the request that one may be sent to each member of the Board for their information. I indulge strong hopes that this question will be settled soon, with a good degree of unanimity, so that the Chinese may at least regard all the Protestant Missionaries in China as worshippers of the same God.

On the 28th of August, we had the pleasure to welcome the Rev. P. D. Spalding on his arrival. He enjoys excellent health, and promises to be a most efficient coadjutor in our work. Though most grateful for this assistance, we were constrained on his arrival to exclaim—"Where are the nine?"

During the past year I have administered the Sacrament of Baptism twice. On the 30th of May, A. Calder, Esq., an English merchant, was, according to the solemn services of the Church, dedicated to the service of the Tri-une God. He was on the fifth of July confirmed, and admitted to the Holy Communion. The other case of baptism was one of peculiar interest to all the members of the Mission. It was of Kway Chung, a little boy belonging to our school, who was one of the very first taken under our care. Ill health had for sometime laid him aside from his studies, and he began himself to realize the approach of the last enemy, when he requested to be baptized. I have never enjoyed a higher gratification than the examination of this boy afforded. But a short time before, he was an un instructed heathen. I found him now radiant with the hopes of the Gospel. His answers evinced a complete understanding of the plain fundamental truths of the Gospel taught in the Creed, and it was specially observable that his faith had laid strong hold on Christ as the friend of sinners. Being observed one day by Miss Jones, whilst sitting quiet and no one speaking to him, to smile, she asked him why he smiled; he answered with the sweetest composure, and with all the enchanting simplicity of a child-like faith, "I was thinking how delightful it would be to be with Jesus after I am dead!" He seemed to have no more doubt that the good Jesus, who came to save sinners, would save his soul, than he had of any fact whatsoever.

ever of which our senses teach us. A more beautiful and affecting instance of the sustaining power of faith, in the certain and near prospect of death, such support as draws forth the adoring love and gratitude of the beholder to the gracious Saviour, who grants such grace to his dying servants, I have never witnessed. It is in view of such trophies of the divine grace that we are made to cry out with Balaam, "let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like His."

This boy had the clearest mind of any Chinese youth I have yet met with; he was a boy of much promise; but his end has more than realized all our expectations, and we can only heartily thank our Heavenly Father that he has so mercifully released him from all the trials of this mortal strife.

Chae, whose baptism was mentioned in my last report, has given satisfaction by his uniform Christian deportment, and by diligence in his studies. He perseveres in his desire to become a Minister of the Gospel. I have recently appointed him a lay catechist, with an allowance of \$5 per month. With this appointment he is very much pleased, and I trust he will, in the exercise of its duties, do much good to his countrymen. Mr. Spalding and he go out much together among the people, to distribute among them our communion alms, and to talk to them of the simple, plain truths of the Gospel; an association which is very useful to both parties. It is only by much pains-taking, humble labor among those who are the poor of this world, as well as the spiritually poor, that we can hope, in this portion of the Lord's vineyard, to gather into the Church God's elect, who are scattered in these ends of the earth.

We entreat the continual remembrance of our work in the prayers of the members of the Church at home, and that our hands may be strengthened by the annual arrival of new members to increase our Mission.

I am, dear Brethren,
Affectionately and sincerely yours in the Lord,

WILLIAM J. BOONE,
*Miss. Bp. of the Prot. Ep'l Church
of the U. S. to China.*

[L.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER—

In my relation to the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions, as their special agent, I have periodically reported to you the particulars of all my journeyings and their results. These reports being in your hands, the summary you request at this time contemplates, I presume, only a view of the labors of this agency in regard to its general mode, and its results. In the manner and the distribution of my labors, I have strictly confined myself to the directions of the Committee. Sermons and addresses have been delivered in those parishes only where I have been expressly invited. The topics on which I have discoursed have been general—designed to convey information respecting the Missionary enterprise at large, and our own Missions, in regard to the facts of their history and their wants. During the week-days, much of my time has been occupied in collecting funds for special objects under the direction of the Committee. These objects have been two; the relief of the treasury when under embarrassment, and the erection of Mission buildings. In soliciting funds for these latter objects, I have made application only to such individuals in our largest parishes as have been indicated to me by their respective rectors.

In regard to the amount and results of this agency I would report, that my labors have been distributed among fourteen dioceses, involving about eleven thousand miles travel, and yielding about ten thousand dollars as the result.

This year's service has been painfully laborious, separating me so large a portion of it from my family, and exposing me to the severest toil during the extremes of summer's heat and winter's cold. But these labors, if they have materially contributed to the relief and prosperity of this interesting department of Missions, are a subject of rejoicing and not complaint.

At the present moment I am engaged in a tour through a portion of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, under special instructions received from you in Philadelphia, which prevents my return in season to attend the meeting of the Board.

I am, dear sir, very truly, &c. &c.

JOHN WEST.

[Aa.]

APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. R. B. Claxton . . .	Madison . . .	Indiana . . .	June 1, 1848
" W. B. Corbyn . . .	Warren Co. . .	Missouri . . .	April 1, 1848
" T. B. Doolley . . .	Pomeroy . . .	Ohio . . .	March 1, 1848
" C. Dow . . .	Smithland . . .	Kentucky . . .	February 1, 1848
" E. H. Downing . . .	Kirkwood . . .	Mississippi . . .	October 1, 1847
" J. W. Dunn . . .	Fayette . . .	Missouri . . .	October 1, 1847
" D. D. Flower . . .	Jacksonville . . .	Alabama . . .	do
" E. Fontaine . . .	Aberdeen . . .	Mississippi . . .	April 1, 1848
" C. A. Foster . . .	Evansville . . .	Indiana . . .	Novem. 13, 1847
" F. R. Haff . . .	Oneida Mission . . .	Wisconsin . . .	April 1, 1848
" W. D. Harlow . . .	St. Mary's . . .	Georgia . . .	February 1, 1848
" J. A. Harrison . . .	Lexington . . .	Missouri . . .	April 1, 1848
" C. S. Hedges . . .	Monroe . . .	Louisiana . . .	June 1, 1848
" B. Judd, D. D. . .	St. Augustine . . .	Florida . . .	—
" John Kelly . . .	Manchester . . .	N. Hampshire . . .	June 1, 1848
" S. C. Kerr . . .	Woodville . . .	Mississippi . . .	January 1, 1848
" F. H. L. Laird . . .	New-Albany . . .	Indiana . . .	April 1, 1847
" N. E. Marble . . .	Concord . . .	N. Hampshire . . .	March 1, 1848
" H. N. Pierce . . .	Independence . . .	Texas . . .	May 1, 1848
" H. Sansom . . .	San Augustin . . .	do . . .	April 17, 1848
" T. J. Smith . . .	Cass & Floyd co. . .	Georgia . . .	January 1, 1848
" J. Stephenson . . .	Jefferson-City . . .	Missouri . . .	May 1, 1848
" W. A. Stickney . . .	Marion . . .	Alabama . . .	December 1, 1847
" W. B. Stout . . .	Fayetteville . . .	Missouri . . .	October 1, 1847
" J. F. Young . . .	Brazoria . . .	Texas . . .	Decem. 15, 1847

RESIGNATIONS.

Rev. N. T. Bent . . .	Bangor . . .	Maine . . .	October 1, 1847
" J. A. Childs . . .	Seaford . . .	Delaware . . .	April 1, 1848
" W. Clotworthy . . .	Pomeroy . . .	Ohio . . .	—
" S. Davis . . .	Oneida Mission . . .	Wisconsin . . .	October 1, 1847
" D. H. Deacon . . .	Smithland . . .	Kentucky . . .	—
" W. J. Ellins . . .	Eufawla . . .	Alabama . . .	October 11, 1847
" S. M. Tuckler . . .	Lexington . . .	Missouri . . .	October 1, 1847
" W. Granville . . .	Elyria . . .	Ohio . . .	do . . .
" J. S. Greene . . .	Pass Christian . . .	Mississippi . . .	do . . .
" E. Guion . . .	Natchitoches . . .	Louisiana . . .	April 1, 1848
" W. D. Harlow . . .	Bowling Green . . .	Kentucky . . .	February 1, 1848
" C. Y. Hedges . . .	Jefferson City . . .	Missouri . . .	October 1, 1847
" J. L. Harrison . . .	Madison . . .	Indiana . . .	June 1, 1848
" J. W. Hoskins . . .	Jackson . . .	Mississippi . . .	April 1, 1848
" B. Judd, D. D. . .	St. Augustine . . .	Florida . . .	—
" B. B. Killikelly . . .	Delphi . . .	Indiana . . .	July 1, 1848
" J. S. Large . . .	Marshall . . .	Michigan . . .	—
" H. C. Lay . . .	Huntsville . . .	Alabama . . .	August 25, 1847
" J. H. Linebaugh . . .	Selma . . .	Alabama . . .	April 1, 1848
" J. A. Massey . . .	Livingston . . .	Alabama . . .	do . . .
" A. Matthews . . .	Hernando . . .	Mississippi . . .	do . . .
" W. H. Moore . . .	Manchester . . .	N. Hampshire . . .	do . . .
" J. W. Rogers . . .	Randolph . . .	Mississippi . . .	Sept. 10, 1847
" G. W. Sill . . .	Hannibal . . .	Missouri . . .	April 1, 1848
" J. J. Scott . . .	Quincey . . .	Florida . . .	July 1, 1848
" G. Thompson . . .	Wooster . . .	Ohio . . .	October 1, 1847
" J. F. Young . . .	Jacksonville . . .	Florida . . .	Decem. 15, 1847

[**Ab.**]

MISSIONARIES, &c., NOW IN THE FIELD.

MAINE.

The Rt. Rev. G. BURGESS, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Brunswick	Rev. T. F. Fales.
Itinerant	Rev. S. Durborow.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Rt. Rev. CARLTON CHASE, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Concord	Rev. N. E. Marble.
Manchester	Rev. John Kelly.

DELAWARE.

Rt. Rev. ALFRED LEE, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Milford	Rev. J. L. McKim.
Seaford	Rev. J. B. Smith.

GEORGIA.

Rt. Rev. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Atalanta	Rev. J. J. Hunt.
Cass and Floyd Counties	Rev. T. J. Smith.
Griffin, &c.	Rev. R. Johnson
St. Mary's	Rev. W. D. Harlow.

FLORIDA.

Key West	Rev. C. C. Adams.
----------	-------------------

ALABAMA.

Rt. Rev. N. H. COBBS, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Carlowville	Rev. F. B. Lee.
Jacksonville	Rev. D. D. Flower.
Marion	Rev. W. A. Stickney.

MISSISSIPPI.

Aberdeen	Rev. E. Fontaine.
Port Gibson	Rev. W. Presbury.
Woodville	Rev. S. C. Kerr.
Yazoo	Rev. N. W. Camp, D. D.

LOUISIANA.

Rt. Rev. L. POLK, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Caddo Parish	Rev. W. Steele.
East Baton Rouge	Rev. J. Burke.
Franklin	Rev. S. G. Litton.
Monroe	Rev. C. S. Hedges.

TENNESSEE.

Rt. Rev. J. H. OTEY, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Bolivar	Rev. D. Stephens, D. D.
Jackson, &c.	Rev. Louis Jansen.
Knoxville	Rev. T. W. Humes.
Somerville	Rev. W. H. Burton.

KENTUCKY.

Rt. Rev. B. B. SMITH, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Covington and Newport	Rev. G. G. Moore.
Danville	Rev. M. F. Maury.
Frankfort	Rev. J. N. Norton.
Hickman	Rev. N. N. Cowgill.
Hopkinsville	Rev. G. Beckett.
Smithland, &c.	Rev. C. Dow.

OHIO.

Rt. Rev. C. P. McILVAINE, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Centreville	Rev. A. Edwards.
Dresden, &c.	Rev. C. McMurphy.
Pomeroy	Rev. T. B. Doolley.

INDIANA.

Evansville	Rev. C. A. Foster.
Indianapolis	Rev. S. L. Johnson.
La Porte	Rev. S. W. Manney.
Logansport	Rev. T. B. Fairchild.
Madison	Rev. R. B. Claxton.
Mishawaka	Rev. B. Halsted.
New-Albany	Rev. F. H. L. Laird.
Richmond	Rev. G. Fiske.
Terre Haute	Rev. R. B. Croes.
Itinerant	Rev. W. Vaux.

ILLINOIS.

Rt. Rev. P. CHASE, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Alton	Rev. S. Y. McMasters.
Chester, &c.	Rev. W. Mitchell.
Collinsville	Rev. J. L. Darrow, M. D.
Dixon, &c.	Rev. A. J. Warner.
Joliet, &c.	Rev. D. E. Brown.
Kickapoo	Rev. R. Radley.
Littlefort, &c.	Rev. W. Allanson.
Ottawa	Rev. C. V. Kelly.
Mendon, &c.	Rev. John Sellwood.
Robin's Nest	Rev. Samuel Chase.
Rushville	Rev. R. J. Walker.
Itinerant	Rev. D. Chase.

MICHIGAN.

Rt. Rev. S. A. McCOSKY, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Battle Creek	Rev. R. S. Adams.
Detroit	Rev. W. Munroe.
Eaton County	Rev. Luman Foote.
Flint	Rev. C. Reighley.
Homer	Rev. D. Barker.
Jonesville, &c.	Rev. R. S. Elder.
Kalamazoo	Rev. A. D. Cole.
Livingston Co.	Rev. A. S. Hollister.
Niles	Rev. G. B. Engle.
Trenton	Rev. R. Bury.
Ypsilanti	Rev. J. A. Wilson.
Itinerant	Rev. P. Smith.

WISCONSIN.

Rt. Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, D. D., having charge.	
Beloit	Rev. S. C. Millett.
Janesville	Rev. T. J. Ruger.
Mineral Point	Rev. E. Williams.
Prairieville	Rev. S. K. Miller.
Racine	Rev. Samuel Marks.
St. Croix Lake	Rev. E. A. Greenleaf.
Watertown	Rev. M. Hoyt.
Itinerant	Rev. S. McHugh.

IOWA.

Rt. Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, D. D., having charge.	
Burlington	Rev. J. Batchelder.
Davenport	Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith.
Dubuque	Rev. J. F. De Pui.

MISSOURI.

Rt. Rev. C. S. HAWKS, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Boonville	Rev. A. D. Corbyn.
Fayette	Rev. J. W. Dunn.
Jefferson City	Rev. J. Stephenson.
Lexington	Rev. J. A. Harrison.
Warren County	Rev. W. B. Corbyn.

ARKANSAS.

Rt. Rev. G. W. FREEMAN, D. D., having charge.	
Fayetteville	Rev. W. B. Stout.
Little Rock	Rev. W. P. Saunders.
Van Buren	Rev. C. C. Townsend.

TEXAS.

Rt. Rev. G. W. FREEMAN having charge.	
Brazoria	Rev. J. Freeman Young.
Independence	Rev. H. N. Pierce.
Matagorda	Rev. C. S. Ives.
San Augustin	Rev. H. Sansom.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Rt. Rev. J. KEMPER, D. D., having charge.	
Oneida Mission	Rev. F. R. Haff, Teacher, and Interpreter.

[**Ac.**]

NEW-YORK, JUNE 19th, 1848.

To the Rev. C. H. Halsey :

REV. AND DEAR SIR—The undersigned, appointed in November last Missionary to the Germans, with special reference to the Jews, understanding that a report of his labors would be expected by the Board of Missions, begs leave to state, that, since his appointment, he has endeavored by every means in his power to make known to the descendants of Abraham residing in the city of New-York, the glorious Gospel of our blessed Lord and Saviour.

Although at times the prospect of success to any extent has appeared even more than doubtful, still, placing his whole dependence on the promises of Him who says, “that we shall reap if we faint not,” he has cheerfully labored, and humbly trusts that his efforts have not been altogether in vain, even though the fruits of them may not yet appear.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and suitable Tracts, in the German and English languages, have been freely distributed among all classes of Jews, and in no instance have they been refused, but on the contrary, in most cases willingly and eagerly accepted.

Up to January last, seven proselytes, four of whom had been baptized by the former Missionary, had become communicants of St. Simon’s (German) Church; since then two others, from Europe, one from the Jewish Institution, Palestine Place, London, the other from Berlin, have united themselves, and have thus far been regular in their attendance.

The number of unbaptized Jews attending is not large, and up to the present time but two have openly expressed a belief in the Messiah, and a desire to receive the necessary instruction, preparatory to receiving the Holy Sacrament of Baptism.

Through the kindness of several of his brethren in the ministry, your Missionary has been enabled to administer to the temporal wants of several proselytes, who, either from sickness or want of employment, had been reduced to a state of great destitution; thus strengthening the bond which binds them to our communion.

God has, in his kind providence, permitted your Missionary to see greater proofs of the divine blessing resting upon his labors among the non-Israelite portion of his charge.

The number of Germans attending St. Simon’s Church have greatly increased during the past year. Nor has this increase in the attendance been the only proof,—the manifest improvement in the devotion of those who attend,—the large addition of forty-four to the previous number of communicants,—the administration of the Holy Rite of Confirmation to twelve of the younger members of the congregation, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter in April last,—a flourishing Sunday school,—with many other encouraging circumstances, are all cheering evidences to your Missionary of the divine blessing attending his feeble and imperfect efforts, among this interesting but spiritually destitute portion of our population.

In conclusion, your Missionary feels greatly encouraged to proceed in his endeavors permanently to establish the Church among the German population of our city, both Jew and Gentile; and sincerely begs the prayers and co-operation of the friends of Missions.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS COOK.

[Ad.]

TABLE showing the Parishes that have contributed to Domestic and Foreign Missions, during the year ending 15th June, 1848.

MAINE—	Domestic	Foreign	MASSACHUSETTS—continued.	Domestic	Foreign
Augusta, St. Mark's.....	105 61		Newton, L'r Falls, St. Mary's.....		20 00
Brunswick, St. Paul's.....	25 10	13 00	Northampton, St. John's.....	5 00	3 00
Gardiner, Christ.....	124 78	220 12	Pittsfield, St. Stephen's.....	26 00	100 00
Portland, St. Stephens.....	39 00	91 00	Plymouth, Christ.....		3 00
Saco, Trinity.....	12 50	17 50	Roxbury, St. James'.....	22 37	100 43
	306 99	341 62	Salem, St. Peter's.....		22 00
			South Boston, St. Matthew's.....	15 00	20 00
			Springfield, Christ.....	10 00	26 43
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—			Taunton, St. Thomas'.....	57 30	112 70
Claremont, Trinity.....	20 00		Worcester, All Saints'.....	19 95	
" Union.....	6 00		Wilkinsonville, St. John's.....	13 26	29 50
Concord, St. Paul's.....	34 50		Miscellaneous.....		46 75
Cornish, Trinity.....	4 25	5 25			
Dover, St. Thomas'.....	30 00				
Drewsville, St. Peter's.....	4 05	4 05			
Hopkinton, St. Andrew's.....	10 00	2 14			
Manchester, St. Michael's.....	42 85				
Portsmouth, St. John's.....	96 00	56 00			
	246 10	67 44			
VERMONT—					
Arlington, St. James'.....	16 00	30 00	RHODE ISLAND—		
Bethel, Christ.....	2 00	8 00	Bristol, St. Michael's.....	41 49	42 26
Bellows Falls, Emmanuel.....	20 00		Jamestown, St. Matthew's.....	2 00	
Brandon, St. Thomas'.....	9 50	8 00	Johnson, St. Peter's.....	8 00	
Burlington, St. Paul's.....	40 00	24 00	Londondale, Christ.....		10 00
East Berkshire, —	2 00		Middletown, Chap. Holy Cross.....	2 62	
East Poultney, St. John's.....	10 00	10 00	Newport, Trinity.....	40 00	62 00
Enosburg, Christ.....	1 25	1 25	" Zion.....	10 00	51 00
Fairfax, Christ.....			Portsmouth, St. Paul's.....	2 38	
Fairfield, Trinity.....			Providence, Grace.....	238 14	258 80
Guilford, Christ.....	12 00	9 00	" St. Andrew's.....		5 00
Highgate, St. John's.....	3 00		" St. John's.....	127 84	1687 68
Jericho, Calvary.....	5 00		" St. Stephen's.....		24 50
Manchester, Zion.....			Wakefield, Ascension.....		5 42
Middlebury, St. Stephen's.....	30 07	17 06	Warren, St. Mark's.....	17 50	40 80
Rutland, Trinity.....			Westerly, Christ.....	50 00	70 00
Shelburne, Grace.....	13 75	3 75			
Wills, St. Paul's.....					
	164 68	172 06			
MASSACHUSETTS—			CONNECTICUT—		
Amesbury, St. James'.....	4 00		Bethany, Christ.....		3 00
Andover, Christ.....	150 00	90 00	Bethel, St. Thomas'.....	6 00	10 12
Ashfield, St. John's.....		5 50	Bethlehem, Christ.....	3 00	
Boston, Christ.....	21 00	26 00	Branford, Trinity.....	20 00	15 00
" Ch. of Messiah.....		40 00	Broadbrook, Grace.....	2 65	4 00
" Grace.....	100 00	375 00	Bridgeport, St. John's.....	94 00	
" St. Paul's.....	195 50	457 46	Bristol, Trinity.....	18 00	7 00
" St. Stephen's Chapel.....	30 00	20 00	Brookfield, St. Paul's.....	38 00	16 00
" Trinity.....	143 11	379 08	Canaan, Christ.....	5 00	
" Miscellaneous.....		6796 66	Cheshire, St. Peter's.....	25 00	
Berkshire.....		1 00	Danbury, St. James'.....		13 00
Bridgewater, Trinity.....	5 00	5 00	Derby, St. James'.....	99 22	35 05
Cambridge, Christ.....	120 67	62 66	East Haddam, St. Stephen's.....		6 25
Cabotville, Grace.....	5 00		East Haven, Christ.....	3 25	2 25
Charlestown, St. John's.....	1 50	1 50	East Plymouth, St. Matthew's.....		1 28
Chelsea, St. Luke's.....	16 70		Essex, St. John's.....	16 00	6 00
Great Barrington, St. James'.....	12 19	19 12	Fairfield, Trinity.....	27 00	42 50
Greenfield, St. James'.....	30 00	10 00	Fairhaven, St. James'.....	37 06	17 06
Hanover, St. Andrews'.....			Glastonbury, St. Luke's.....	12 00	
Ipswich.....	5 00	5 00	Greenwich, Christ.....	19 50	18 50
Lanesboro, St. Luke's.....	7 00		Guilford, Christ.....	15 00	15 00
Lawrence, Grace.....			Haddam, Ch. Holy Trinity.....	4 32	1 00
Lowell, St. Ann's.....	111 00		Hartford, Christ.....	218 18	201 63
Marblehead, St. Michael's.....	31 70	9 36	" St. John's.....	45 00	81 00
Marshfield, Trinity.....		1 00	" Ladies of.....		45 00
Nantucket, St. Paul's.....		1 00	Harwinton, Christ.....		1 87
New-Bedford, Grace.....	24 00	20 00	Hebron, St. Peter's.....		6 50
New-Boston, St. Andrew's.....	4 00		Huntington, St. John's.....	2 05	3 00
Newburyport, St. Paul's.....	10 00	2 00	Kent, St. Andrew's.....	5 31	

	Domestic	Foreign		Domestic	Foreign
CONNECTICUT—continued.			NEW-YORK—continued.		
New-Canaan, St. Mark's.	3 00		Newburgh, St. George's.	27 36	
New-Haven, St. Paul's.	539 50	526 50	New-Rochelle, Trinity.	15 68	60 37
“ Trinity.	275 00	136 43	Newtown, St. James'.	23 3-	65 00
“ Ogden Society.	50 00	30 00	New-York, Calvary Ch.	50 00	
New-London, St. James'.	100 00	50 00	“ Annunciation.	55 96	
New-Milford, St. John's.	25 00	20 00	“ Ascension.	830 96	1450 32
New-Preston, St. Matthew's.		6 67	“ Epiphany.	40 25	16 19
Newtown, Trinity.	108 00		“ Good Shepherd.		2 00
Northfield, Trinity.		5 00	“ Holy Apostles.	29 76	8 23
Northford, St. Andrew's.	3 00	3 00	“ Holy Communion.	325 00	640 00
North Haven, St. John's.	7 00	4 00	“ Holy Evangelists.	5 00	
Norwalk, St. Paul's.	38 45	75 00	“ Christ Ch.	29 56	12 23
Norwich, Christ.	57 00	110 00	“ Emmanuel Ch.	10 00	
Oxford, Christ.	6 50		“ Grace Ch.	660 00	262 26
Plymouth, St. Peter's.	50 00	50 00	“ St. Bartholomew's.	432 45	146 23
Pomfret, Christ.	36 00	14 00	“ St. Clement's.	25 76	27 42
Portland, Trinity.	10 00	32 00	“ St. Cornelius'.	9 20	
Reading, Christ.		6 30	“ St. George's.		256 95
Ridgefield, St. Stephen's.	18 00	10 00	“ St. James'.	12 70	13 00
Salisbury, St. John's.		11 00	“ St. John's.	10 00	
Saybrook, Grace.	5 00	5 00	“ St. Jude's.	7 00	
Sharon, Christ.	11 50		“ St. Luke's.	5 00	5 00
Stamford, St. John's.	119 41	50 07	“ St. Mark's.	197 36	17 00
Stonington, Calvary.		5 00	“ St. Matthew's.	12 00	40 00
Stratford, Christ.	51 36	10 00	“ St. Michael's.	15 00	15 00
Wallingford, St. Paul's.	4 64		“ St. Paul's.	10 00	
Waterbury, St. John's.	211 10	110 50	“ St. Peter's.	78 44	31 30
Watertown, Christ.	27 00	22 00	“ St. Stephen's.	63 02	36 77
Weston, Emmanuel.	3 00	3 00	“ St. Thomas'.	202 70	219 18
West-Haven, Christ.		3 57	“ Trinity Ch.	163 48	57 08
Westport, Christ.	11 50	15 50	Northcastle, St. Stephen's.	5 00	
Windsor, St. Gabriel's.	7 00		Norway, Grace.		3 37
Woodbury, St. Paul's.	12 02		Patterson, Christ Ch.	4 50	
	2690 65	2011 75	Pelham, Christ Ch.	22 00	
NEW-YORK—			Plattsburgh, Trinity.	10 00	20 00
Albany, Grace Ch.	7 45	4 00	Potsdam, Trinity.	21 53	17 00
“ St. Paul's.		5 00	Poughkeepsie, Christ Ch.	62 70	55 00
“ St. Peter's.	90 00	60 00	“ St. Paul's.	11 00	23 44
Astoria, St. George's.		92 48	Rensselaerville, Trinity.	5 00	2 00
Athens, Trinity.	5 00	3 00	Richfield, St. Luke's.	4 00	
Ballston Spa, Christ Ch.	15 50		Richmond, Trinity Ch.	55 07	16 04
Bedford, St. Matthews.	3 94	25 00	“ St. Andrew's Ch.	57 00	
Brooklyn, Christ Ch.	30 00	86 10	Rye, Christ Ch.	60 00	13 00
“ Emmanuel.	16 75	12 00	Sandy Hill, Zion Ch.	7 00	15 62
“ Holy Trinity.	123 61	184 65	Saratoga Springs, Bethesda.		4 00
“ St. Ann's.	1080 25	1097 63	Saugerties, Trinity.		3 55
“ St. John's.	30 50		Setauket, Caroline Ch.		
“ St. Luke's.	10 00	25 07	Sing Sing, St. Paul's.	50 00	11 00
Butternuts, Zion.	21 62	22 89	Somers, St. Luke's.	2 13	
Cattskill, St. Luke's.	20 00		Stockport, St. John's.	8 00	
Charlton, St. Paul's.		11 00	Tarrytown, Christ.	20 82	46 72
Cherry Valley, Grace.	5 00		Tompkinsville, St. Paul's.	38 70	17 46
Clifton, St. Paul's.	21 41		Troy, Ch. of the Holy Cross.	33 00	
Cohoes, St. John's.	5 00		“ St. John's.	68 00	23 00
Collegepoint, St. Paul's.	30 00		“ St. Paul's.	515 79	113 14
Cooperstown, Christ.	7 00	18 00	Ulster, Trinity.	9 00	
Delhi, St. John's.	10 00	12 00	Waddington, St. Paul's.	4 23	
Duanesburgh, Christ.	25 00		Walton, Christ.		6 66
Eastchester, St. Paul's.	33 85		Waterford, Grace.		5 00
“ Trinity.		15 15	Westchester, St. Peter's.	10 35	11 34
Esopus, Ch. of the Ascension.		10 00	West Point.		4 00
Factoryville, S.I., Trinity Chap.		56 50	West Troy, Ch. Holy Trinity.	8 00	
Fairfield, Trinity.		1 00	Whiteplains, Grace Ch.	15 00	
Fishkill, Trinity.	12 00		Williamsburg, St. Mark's.	19 62	12 25
Fishkill Landing, St. Anna's.	46 15	108 23	Yonkers, St. John's.	40 60	97 75
Flatbush, St. Paul's.		20 00	Missionary Meetings.		572 61
Flushing, St. George's.		62 56	Miscellaneous.	601 39	1032 78
Fort Hamilton, St. John's.		26 97		6911 71	7990 72
Gilbertsville, Miss. Station.		3 00	WESTERN NEW-YORK—		
Glen Cove, St. Paul's.	8 00	2 00	Albion, Christ Ch.	5 00	
Glen's Fall's, Ch. of Messiah.		2 00	Angelica, St. Paul's.	7 00	10 00
Goshen, St. James'.	47 70	1 25	Auburn, St. Peter's.	15 00	
Greenburgh, Zion.	5 50		Avon, Zion.	3 50	
Harlem, St. Andrew's.	8 12	7 12	Bainbridge, St. Peter's.	5 27	
Hempstead, St. George's.	10 79	5 76	Batavia, St. James'.	29 76	23 32
Hobart, St. Peter's.	5 00		Bath, St. Thomas'.	10 45	
Hudson, Christ.	20 00	40 00	Binghamton, Christ Ch.	18 25	
Huntington, St. John's.	5 00		Buffalo, St. John's.	28 06	
Hyde Park, St. James'.	20 00	10 00	“ Trinity.	76 00	
Jamaica, Grace.	50 00		Camden, Trinity.	1 50	
Lansingburgh, Trinity.	16 00	19 33	Canandaigua, St. John's.	22 80	
Mulone, St. Mark's.	5 57	3 25	Catharine, St. John's.	5 00	
Maspeth, St. Saviour's.	8 50	5 12	Clyde, St. John's.	5 00	
Morrisania, St. Ann's.	10 00				

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
WESTERN NEW-YORK—continued.			NEW-JERSEY—continued.		
Constantine	50		Salem, St. John's	42 51	41 35
Cortlandville, Grace Ch.	2 00		Shrewsbury, Christ Ch.	10 00	
Danville, St. Peter's.	11 00	6 00	Swedesborough, Trinity	12 00	3 00
East Bloomfield, Zion Ch.	6 48		Trenton, St. Michael's		15 00
Elmira	3 00		Miscellaneous	182 20	182 20
Fayetteville, Trinity Ch.	2 44				
Fredonia, Trinity Ch.		5 00		909 01	674 16
Fulton, Zion Ch.	2 00		PENNSYLVANIA—		
Geneese, St. Michael's	4 00	4 62	Bellefonte, St. John's	26 00	17 00
Geneva, Trinity	25 25	50 24	Bloomsbury, St. Paul's		13 00
Greene, Zion Ch.	9 00		Bristol, St. James	18 17	24 00
Guilford, Christ Ch.	6 27		Brownsville, Christ Ch.	35 00	31 00
Hamilton, St. Thomas'	3 00		Carbondale, Trinity	1 50	1 50
Hammondsport, St. James'	2 78		Carlisle, St. John's	100 00	10 00
Homer, Calvary Ch.	4 00		Centreville		25
Hunt's Hollow, St. Mark's	4 25		Chester, St. Paul's	8 00	30 00
Ithaca, St. John's	21 58	1 00	Chester Co., St. Mary's	210 00	2 83
Leroy, St. Mark's	15 00	14 00	Churchtown, Bangor Ch.		35 00
Lewiston, St. Paul's	4 00		Concord, St. John's	12 50	
Little Falls, Emmanuel Ch.		5 00	Connellsburg, Trinity Ch.	7 50	5 00
Lockport, Christ Ch.	27 00		Danville, Christ Ch.	13 00	
" Grace Ch.	24 00	3 00	Downingtown, St. James'	3 00	
Lyons, Grace		11 43	Easton, Trinity	8 15	
McLean, Zion Ch.	3 00		Erie, St. Paul's	21 00	10 40
Manlius, Christ Ch.	9 06		Franicisville, St. Matthew's	37 28	
Medina, St. John's	9 50		Germantown, St. Luke's	80 00	
Moravia, St. Matthew's	3 43		Hamiltonville, St. Mary's		13 85
Mt. Morris, St. John's	14 00	35 00	Harrisburgh, St. Stephen's	17 00	
New-Berlin, St. Andrew's	8 00	9 00	Holmesburgh, Emmanuel	53 00	27 88
New-Hartford, St. Stephen's	5 00		Honesdale, Grace Ch.	13 00	5 00
Norwich, Emmanuel	5 00		Honeybrook, St. Mark's	5 00	
Oriskany, St. Peter's	4 50		Huntington, St. John's	6 50	
Oswego, Christ Ch.	17 40		Jerseytown	5 00	
Owego, St. Paul's	23 00	12 00	Kensington, Emmanuel	15 00	
Oxford, St. Paul's	44 88	12 50	Kingsessing, St. James'	61 40	
Palmyra, Zion Ch.	6 25		Lancaster, St. James'	89 05	55 00
Paris Hill, St. Paul's	5 00	5 00	Leacock, Christ Ch.	5 25	
Penn Yan, St. Mark's	4 00		Lewiston, St. Mark's	15 00	20 00
Perryville, St. Stephen's	2 00		Marcus Hook, St. Martin's	10 75	
Pierrepont Manor, Zion Ch.	32 00		Meadville, Christ Ch.	5 00	5 00
Pittsford, Christ Ch.	1 69		Morgantown, St. Thomas'	2 86	2 42
Rochester, Grace Ch.	27 50	18 50	Morlattin, St. Gabriel's	15 80	
" St. Luke's	335 00	226 72	Muncey, St. James'	6 00	
" Trinity	50 00	50 00	New-London, Cross-Roads, St.		
Rome, Zion Ch.	7 80	6 14	John's	2 00	2 00
Sackett's Harbor, Christ Ch.	11 00		Norristown, St. John's	37 24	37 25
Seneca Falls, Trinity	5 00		Oxford, Trinity	55 00	
Skaneateles, St. James'	37 60		Paradise, All Saints'	12 25	4 00
Sodus, St. John's	70	4 00	Pequea, St. John's	10 00	7 00
Stafford, St. Paul's	5 00	6 00	Perkiomen, St. James'	16 00	
Syracuse, St. Paul's	43 00		Philadelphia, All Saints'	31 31	10 65
Utica, Grace Ch.	91 00	58 00	" Calvary Ch.	12 00	6 00
" Trinity	20 60	5 40	" Christ Ch.	250 00	70 00
Watertown, Trinity	6 02		" Advent	50 00	
Waterville, Grace Ch.	4 00		" Ascension		1 00
Wayne	8 22		" Epiphany		8 40
Westfield, St. Peter's	4 00		" Holy Evangelists	31 00	
Westford, Trinity	2 00		" Nativity	10 41	46 05
Westmoreland, Gethsemane	6 50		" Emmanuel Ch.		70 00
Miscellaneous	12 00		" Gloria Dei	20 00	
	1297 36	581 77	" Grace Ch.		400 00
NEW-JERSEY—			" St. Andrew's		231 00
Arlington, Christ Ch.	3 50	1 00	" St. James'	66 04	94 79
Bellville, Christ Ch.	20 00	120 00	" St. J's. the less	29 28	
Berkeley, St. Peter's	3 84		" St. John's	16 02	
Burlington, St. Mary's	127 60	50 85	" St. Luke's	214 00	342 20
Camden, St. Paul's		12 00	" St. Paul's		90 00
Chew's Landing, St. John's	2 16		" St. Peter's	122 00	200 00
Elizabethhtown, St. John's	108 33	40 24	" St. Philip's		250 00
Freehold, St. Peter's	3 33	2 25	" St. Stephen's	148 34	70 34
Jersey City, St. Matthew's	28 99		" Trinity Ch.	151 86	
Knowlton, St. Mary's	1 32		" Y. Chureman's	5 00	
Moorestown, Trinity	17 00	5 32	" Miss. Asso.		
Morristown, St. Peter's	35 56	21 19	Phoenixville, St. Peter's	7 55	3 06
Mt. Holly, St. Andrew's	140 99	15 5	Pike, St. Matthew's	4 25	5 00
Newark, Grace Ch.	15 30	26 06	Pittsburgh, St. Andrew's		115 50
" Trinity	101 27	78 35	" Trinity	253 00	
New-Brunswick, Christ Ch.	23 00	10 06	Pottstown, Christ Ch.	33 20	25 00
Newton, Christ Ch.	5 00		Radnor, St. David's	27 00	
Orange, St. Mark's	42 00	30 06	Reading, Christ Ch.	55 00	20 00
Paterson, St. Paul's	13 71	10 06	Salem, St. John's	1 00	
Perth Amboy, St. Peter's	100 00		Schuylkill Harbor, St. James'	13 00	
Princeton, Trinity	80 00		Sunbury, St. Matthew's	3 00	
Rahway, St. Paul's	40 00	10 00	Towanda, Christ Ch.		5 00
			Uniontown, St. Peter's	7 00	

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.			MARYLAND—continued.		
Upper Marion, Christ.	8 00		St. Mary's Co., Charlotte Hall	5 00	5 00
Wellsboro, St. Paul's.	14 50	14 50	“ King and Queen Par...	14 00	16 95
Westchester, Ch. of the Holy Trinity.	16 54	47 00	“ William and Mary Par...		15 00
West Vincent, St. Andrew's.	10 00		“ St. Andrew's.	17 00	10 67
West Whiteland, St. Paul's.	2 00		Somerset Co. Steppney Par...	4 50	
Wilkesbarre, St. Stephen's.		91 00	“ Grace Ch.	21 50	3 00
Williamsport, Christ Ch.	3 00	6 00	Somerset and Worcester Co.		
York, St. John's.	15 00	5 00	Coventry Par.	20 00	
Miscellaneous.	17 50	363 50	Talbot Co. St. Michael's.	36 42	
			“ St. Peter's.	9 00	15 00
	2857 90	3855 97	Washington, D. C., Ascension	26 00	
			“ Epiphany	19 13	23 35
DELAWARE—			“ Christ Ch.		40 00
Georgetown, St. Paul's.	25 50	2 00	“ Trinity	140 00	140 00
Indian River, St. George's.	5 50		“ Hancock		
Lewes, St. Peter's.	11 23	4 50	St. Thomas.	19 06	
Middletown, St. Ann's.	16 17		Worcester Co., All Hallows...	5 50	
Newark, St. Thomas'.	10 50		“ Worcester, Par.	10 00	
Newcastle, Emmanuel.	90 00	20 00	Miscellaneous.	25 00	26 00
Stanton, St. James'.		1 25			
Sussex Co., Millsborough.	2 87			1494 63	1784 70
“ St. George's Ch'l.	2 05				
Wilmington, St. Andrew's.	143 20	40 55	Abingdon, St. Thomas'		5 00
“ Trinity.	87 68	20 00	Albemarle, St. Ann's Par.		10 85
Miscellaneous.	6 32		“ Walker's Par.		37 65
			Alexandria, Christ	56 00	195 00
	401 02	88 30	“ St. Paul's	5 00	65 00
MARYLAND—			“ Miss. Soc. Thee.		
Allegany Co., Emmanuel.	30 82	27 00	“ Sem.	25 00	52 31
Annapolis, "Ethiopian Circle"			“ Sunday School do		20 00
Anne Arundel, All Hallows.	20 00	28 00	Amelia and Pohowattan Co.	16 00	19 00
“ St. Ann's.		55 06	Amelia, Raleigh & Genito Par		
“ St. James'.	10 00	35 75	“ Raleigh Par.		12 00
“ Severn Par.	7 50	7 50	Amherst Co.		5 00
“ Ellicott's Mills.			Berkeley Co., Mt. Zion		25 00
Patapsco Fe. Ins.	10 00	36 00	Bottetourt Co., Bottetourt Par	5 00	18 50
“ Howard Dist.			“ Fincastle Par.		31 50
“ St. John's	45 32	43 19	Brunswick Co., Lawrenceville,		
“ Queen Caroline pa., Christ Ch.	7 00		St. Andrew's Par.	10 00	10 00
Baltimore, Christ Ch.		149 70	Buchanan, Trinity		30 85
“ Mt. Calvary Ch.	71 57	27 75	Charles City Co., Westover		
“ St. Luke's.	17 45	7 75	Par.	25 00	20 00
“ St. Paul's.	222 00	166 47	Charlottesville, Ch. at.		22 00
“ St. Peter's.	175 00	193 00	Coalsmouth, St. Mark's.		6 00
“ Trinity.	11 50		Culpepper Co., St. James'		22 00
Baltimore Co., Huntingdon, St. John's.	22 00	11 31	Cumberland, Littleton Par.		50 00
“ St. James' Par.	29 75		“ Grace.		10 00
“ St. Thomas'.	70 00	10 00	Danville, Camden Par.		18 00
“ Catonsville, St. Timothy.			Essex Co., St. Ann's and So.		
Calvert Co., All Saint's.	5 00	5 00	“ Farnham.		50 00
Cecil Co., St. Stephen's.	7 00		Fauquier Co., Leeds Par.		110 00
Charles Co., Durham.		30 00	Fredericksburg, St. George's.	48 50	150 00
“ Trinity.	17 41		Gloucester Co., Abingdon &		
Dorchester Co., St. Choptank.	35 00		Ware.	30 00	
Elkridge Landing, Grace Ch.	5 00		Goochland Co., St. James' Par		50 00
Frederick Co., All Saint's.		162 00	Greenville Co., Meherrin Par	15 00	42 34
“ St. Mark's.	10 00	10 00	“ Cincinna.	19 00	
“ Zion Par.		17 00	Halifax Co., Antrim Par.	5 00	77 00
Georgetown, D. C., Christ Ch.		25 00	“ St. John's.		37 00
“ St. John's.		70 00	Hampton, St. John's.		9 00
“ Miscellaneous.		50 00	Kanawa Par., St. John's.		14 50
Hagerstown, St. John's.	25 00	33 00	“ St. Luke's.		5 50
“ Chapel of the College of St. James.	82 00		King George Co., St. Paul's.	7 50	52 50
Harford Co., Christ Ch.	20 00		Leesburg, St. James'.		60 00
“ St. John's.	5 90	15 90	Lexington, Grace.		13 00
Kent Co., Chester Par.	21 22		Loudon Co., Miss Mercer's &		5 00
“ St. Paul's.	5 00		Belmont School.		40 00
“ Shrewsbury.	12 64		Louisa Co.		10 00
Leonardtown, St. Andrew's.		7 00	Lunenburg, Cumberland Par.		
Montgomery Co., St. John's.	10 00	5 00	St. John's.		16 00
“ Prince George's.	7 00		Old Point Comfort, Fortress		70 00
Prince Geo. Co., Holy Trinity	11 95	31 95	Monroe, Centurion Ch.	73 50	8 00
“ St. Matthew's and Zion.	31 00		Parkersburg, Trinity.		1 00
“ St. Paul's.	6 85	26 15	Madison Co., Piedmont Ch.		6 38
“ Laurel, St. Philip's.	3 00		Middletown, Ch. at.		9 05
“ Upper Marlborough, Trinity.	15 70	8 08	Martinsburg, Trin., Norb'n Par		25 00
Rock Creek Par.		10 00	Meade Par.		39 70
Princess Anne, All Saint's.	10 00		Middlesex Co., Christ.		10 00
Queen Anne Co., Christ Ch.		5 00	Millwood, Christ.		122 00
			Montgomery Co., Prince Geo.		
			Parish.		
			Morgantown.		5 00
			Norfolk, Christ.		26 00
			“ St. Paul's.		310 00
					20 00

	Domestic,	Foreign,		Domestic,	Foreign,
VIRGINIA—continued.			SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.		
Norfolk, Convention.	213 56		Winyaw, Prince Geo. Par.	30 00	10 00
Northampton Co., Hungar Par	20 00		Waterree, Rev. B. C. Webb's		23 00
Northern Goochland and Flu-			Mission.	50 00	100 00
vanna, St. James' Par.	50 00		Wilton, Christ.		
Orange Co. Ho., St. Thomas'	20 00			2292 84	4396 04
Petersburg, Grace.	22 00	82 03	GEORGIA—		
" St. Paul's.	11 83		Augusta, St. Paul's.	34 00	74 00
" Convention.	130 00		Baker Co.	18 00	6 12
Port Royal, St. Peter's.	15 00		Columbus, Trinity.	50 00	94 80
Portsmouth, Trinity.	41 58	36 00	Macon, Christ.	64 50	50 00
Powhatan Co., St. Luke's,			Marietta, St. James.	5 00	
King Wm. Par.	7 25	15 00	Savannah, Christ Ch.	139 45	173 63
" Emmanuel, St. Jas'.		10 00	" St. John's.	190 20	82 50
Prince Geo. Co., Martin Bran-			" Ladies'Chinese Soc.		336 50
don Par.	104 72		" Ladies'African Soc.		150 00
Richmond, Monumental.	51 90		Ogeechee Mission.		11 05
" St. John's.	43 80	33 31	St. Mary's.	13 37	
" St. Paul's.	272 72			505 52	978 60
" Miscellaneous.	273 25		ALABAMA—		
Shepherdstown, Trinity.	30 00		Carlowville.	8 30	
Smithfield, Christ Ch.		8 44	Demopolis, Trinity.		8 00
Westmoreland Co., Wash- ton and Copley Par.		5 00	Green Co., St. Mark's Par.		8 00
Wheeling, St. Matthew's.	47 00	47 00	Greenboro, St. Paul's.	25 00	27 00
Williamsburg, Bruton Par.	32 75	30 00	Huntsville, Nativity.	10 00	10 00
Winchester, Frederick Par.		40 00	Mobile, Christ.	429 70	70 00
" Wickliffe Par.	73 85		Montgomery, St. John's.	46 00	5 00
Worcester Co., All Hallow's.		5 5	Selma, St. Paul's.	15 00	7 00
Miscellaneous.		43 22	Tuscaloosa, Christ.	30 60	
	577 88	3749 69	Union Par.	10 00	
NORTH CAROLINA—				574 60	135 00
Chapel Hill, Ch. of Atonement.	17 50	17 50	FLORIDA—		
Eagle Falls.	1 00		Key West, St. Paul's.		22 69
Elizabeth City, Christ.	4 00	11 00	Pensacola, Christ.		12 50
Fayetteville, St. John's.	100 00		Tallahassee, St. John's.		24 00
Leaksville.	1 50	1 50		26 00	59 19
Pittsboro'.	3 00		MISSISSIPPI—		
Raleigh, Christ.	50 00	30 00	Claiborne Co., Ch. Epiphany.	39 54	
Scotland Neck, Trinity.	30 00	17 85	Columbus, St. Paul's.	50 00	36 50
St. John's in the Wilderness.	65 17	45 00	Jackson, St. Andrew's.	13 77	
Tarboro, Calvary.	20 00	14 15	Jefferson Co., Christ.	32 00	11 00
Wilmington, St. John's.		92 00	Laurel Hill, St. Mary's.	34 00	
	309 17	229 00	Natchez, Trinity.	90 00	78 05
SOUTH CAROLINA—				225 31	159 95
Aiken, St. Thaddeus'.	2 17	5 00	TENNESSEE—		
Abbeville, Trinity.	3 43		Bolivar.	15 00	
Beaufort, St. Helena.	250 00	421 85	Knoxville, St. John's.	20 00	
Berkeley, St. John's.	30 00		Memphis, Calvary.	100 00	
Bradford Springs, St. Philip's.	45 00		Somerville.	108 00	
Camden, Grace.		36 00	Tellico Plains, St. Paul's.	5 00	
Charleston, St. Andrew's.		20 00		248 00	
" St. Michael's.	284 13	227 98	KENTUCKY—		
" St. Paul's.	294 47	140 49	Danville, Trinity.	50 00	
" St. Peter's.	10 00	1866 59	Frankfort, Ascension.	30 00	15 00
" St. Philip's.	334 69	185 62	Henderson, St. Paul's.	21 00	16 00
" St. Stephen's.	15 51	81 83	Jefferson Co., St. Matthews'.	13 15	13 95
" Mon. Miss. Lec.	91 37	26 77	Lexington, Christ.	5 70	25 00
" Miscellaneous.		155 06	Louisville, St. John's.	10 00	
Cheraw, St. David.	94 00	65 00	" Christ.		42 00
Christ Ch. Par.	28 64		" St. Paul's.		95 00
Clarendon, St. Mark's.	5 00	125 23		174 85	206 95
Claremont.	30 00		LOUISIANA—		
Columbia, Trinity.	66 85	75 25	Alexandria, St. James'.		15 50
Edgefield, Trinity.	30 00	50 00	Franklin, St. Mary's.	9 00	
Edisto Island.	55 00	177 60	Natchitoches, Trinity.	25 00	
Fairfield, St. John's.	10 00		N. Orleans, Ch. Annunciation	22 06	
Greenville Co. Ho. Christ.	2 00	5 00	" Grace.	35 00	
James' Island, St. James'.		40 00	" Christ.	475 43	
John' Island, St. John's.	6 25	3 50	" St. Paul's.		50 00
North Santee, Ch. Messiah.		11 75	" Seamen's Chapel.	20 00	
Pendleton, St. Paul's.	23 00		St. Francisville, Grace.	20 00	
Prince Frederick.	50 00		West Baton Rouge, St. John's.	25 00	
Prince Wm. Par.	10 00	20 00		632 08	65 50
Pineville.			OHIO—		
Radclifboro, St. Paul's.		77 73	Ashtabula, St. Peter's.		17 00
Richland District, Zion.	25 00	246 86	Chillicothe, St. Paul's.	20 00	40 00
Society Hill, Trinity.	3 43	45 00	Cleveland, Trinity.		20 00
St. Bartholomew's Par.		20 00			
St. Matthew's Par.	3 50	10 00			
" Sheldon Ch.	75 00	10 00			
" Sumpter Co.	10 00	10 00			
" St. Stephen's & Upper St. John.	50 00	13 00			
" Waccamaw, All Saints.	135 00	100 00			

	Domestic.	Foreign	ILLINOIS—continued.	Domestic.	Foreign
OHIO—Continued.					
Cincinnati, Christ.	110 59		Lancaster.	5 00	5 00
" Trinity.	7 00		Lower Kickapoo, Christ.	8 51	
" St. Paul's.	86 30	89 00	Ottawa, Christ.	5 00	
Columbus, Trinity.	70 00		Quincy, St. John's.	25 00	13 71
" St. Paul's.	20 25		Rushville, Christ.	9 00	
Cuyahoga Falls, St. John's.	5 00		Springfield, St. Paul's.	5 00	3 00
Dayton, Christ.	1 00	18 80	" St. Luke's Chapel.	2 50	
Delaware, St. Peter's.		12 00	Tremont.	3 06	
Dresden, Zion.	2 50	2 50			
Gambier, Harcourt Par.		38 00		205 09	88 98
Granville, St. Luke's.		3 00	MICHIGAN—		
" Fem. Seminary.	45 00		Ann Arbor, St. Andrew's.	39 75	5 00
Hudson, Christ.	1 42	5 88	Battle Creek, St. Thomas'.	17 00	
Jefferson, Trinity.	3 00	4 71	Clinton, St. Patrick's.	3 00	
Madison, St. Matthew's.	2 50	2 50	Detroit, Christ.	173 73	75 91
Massillon, St. Timothy.	35 00	20 25	" St. Paul's.	225 49	37 76
Medina, St. Paul's.	19 00		" Miscellaneous.		6 00
Milan, St. Luke's.		15 00	Flint, St. Paul's.		11 00
Mt. Vernon, St. Paul's.		16 50	Grand Rapids, St. Mark's.	3 41	10 00
Newark, Trinity.		12 50	Hamburg, St. Stephen's.	2 60	
Norwalk, St. Paul's.		25 00	Homer, Christ.	9 50	8 00
Ohio City, St. John's.	17 53		Kalamazoo, St. Luke's.	10 00	
Pequa, St. James.	63 56	18 00	Marshall.	3 00	
Painesville, St. James.	4 83		Monroe, Trinity.	9 25	4 50
Portsmouth, All Saints.		25 00	Niles.	5 00	
Plymouth, St. Matthew's.	3 29		Tecumseh, St. Peter's.	6 00	
Sandusky City, Grace.	15 00	10 00	Trenton, St. Thomas'.	43 00	7 00
Springfield, Christ.		7 00	Ypsilanti, St. Luke's.	11 15	6 00
Steubenville, St. Paul's.	39 87	27 50			
Wakeman.		1 00		361 94	171 17
Zanesville, St. James.	35 00	42 50	MISSOURI—		
	344 80	726 48	Hannibal.	4 00	5 00
INDIANA—			Jefferson City, Grace.	6 00	
Bristol, St. John's.	5 50		St. Louis, Christ.	146 29	62 50
Bloomfield.	8 10		" St. Paul's.	17 50	10 00
Centreville.		5 00	" Miscellaneous.		5 00
Delphi, St. Mary's.	10				174 79
Evansville, St. Paul's.	3 50		MISSOURI—		
Indianapolis, Christ.	37 80	13 00	Green Bay, Christ.		3 00
Jeffersonville, St. Paul's.	7 00	6 62	Mineral Point.	19 00	
Lafayette, St. John's.	35 15		Nashotah Lakes, St. Sylvanus.		7 25
Laporte, St. Paul's.	3 51		Racine, St. Luke's.	11 00	
Lawrenceburg, Trinity.	18 50		Southport, St. Matthew's.	2 50	2 50
Logansport, Trinity.	13 00		Waukesha, St. Matthew's.	2 26	
Madison, Christ.	20 00				
Michigan City, Trinity.	10 52	13 50		25 76	12 75
Mishawaka, St. Paul's.	12 00		WISCONSIN—		
New Harmony, St. Stephen's.	1 25		Dubuque, Miss. Station.	17 50	7 00
Point Commerce.	2 15				
Richmond, St. Paul's.	5 40		ARKANSAS—		
Terre Haute, St. Stephen's.	3 35	3 00	Fayetteville.	5 40	
Vanderburgh Co., Trinity.	1 75		Fort Gibson.	18 00	
	198 47	41 12	Fort Smith, All Saints'.	36 50	
ILLINOIS—			Little Rock, Christ.	21 00	5 00
Beardstown, St. Stephen's.	16 50	3 00	Van Buren, Trinity.	10 55	
Chicago, St. James.	72 03	33 27			
" Trinity.		16 00	TEXAS—		
Collinsville.	2 50		San Augustin.	90 47	5 00
Galeua.	5 00	5 00		40 00	6 75
Jacksonville, Trinity.	17 00	10 00	MISCELLANEOUS—	2093 70	489 88
Jubilee College Chapel.	29 00				

Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

PAYMENT OF THE MISSIONARIES.

The Report and Resolutions submitted by the Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report and other documents of the Domestic Committee, will be found in the proceedings of the Board of Missions.

They present a subject of deep importance to the Missionaries, and of equal interest to every member of the Church.

They express the sense of the Board, as to the duty of more frequent and prompt payment of the Missionaries. This is addressed to the Church at large; for from her members must come the means to pay them. Faster than it is now received, the Treasurer forwards drafts to the Missionaries.

The mode of payment suggested by the Board more particularly affects the Domestic Committee; for it is referred to them to be executed. Whether it can be done in the manner proposed, will be determined as speedily as possible. The subject has already been referred by them to a judicious committee.

In the meanwhile—and before it can be carried into effect—the past arrears to the Missionaries must be paid. We therefore would earnestly impress upon the Bishops, the Clergy, and every member of the Church, that relief in the way proposed, or in any way which shall bring payment quarterly and regularly to the Missionaries, depends, after all legislation, upon the means provided by the Church at large to pay them. This must come abundantly, promptly and regularly; otherwise, expectation will be raised on the part of the Missionaries, only to end in bitter disappointment.

PLEDGES FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Domestic Committee give notice, that they will receive pledges for the support of specific Missionary Stations, and other purposes contemplated by the Constitution of the Missionary Society, and will duly apply the same according to the wishes of the contributors.

Bishop Freeman acknowledges the following sums: St. Michael's, Charleston, \$5; Mrs. Henderson, \$10; S. S. St. Michael's, Charleston, \$5 60; from a friend to Schools and Missions, \$100; from another friend, \$10; from S. S. St. Luke's, Rochester, for S. S. books, \$15.

Intelligence.

FOREIGN.

MISSION TO AFRICA.—Two candidates for this Mission, from the senior class of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, are about to be ordained in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to which they belong, and will be ready to sail in the month of September.

According to the system adopted by the Foreign Committee, these missionaries cannot be sent out until enough shall be received to defray the expenditure connected with their departure. The funds of the African Mission are exhausted. Here are men ready to go. We wait for the means to enable them to enter the field.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.—In further explanation of this subject, referred to on page 219 of the Annual Report, the Secretary adds the following note :

The Triennial Report, 1847, was drafted early in September, and the only account then standing on the Treasurer's books as positive debt, was the amount due to American merchants for African invoices. The last quarter's credits on London bankers began on 1st October, and were not embraced; neither were the sums standing on the books in favor of the China Mission, which, under the former system, as explained in the Annual Report of 1848, had been employed for the relief of other Missions. At one of the latest sessions of the Board, in October, 1847, this practice of temporary loans was made the subject of discussion; and upon their re-appointment, the Foreign Committee, while inspecting closely their financial condition, perceived that a continuance of their former course must result in inevitable insolvency. They resolved, therefore, to consider these temporary loans as *debts*, and were constrained in common honesty to make provision, in the only way perceptible to them, for their early payment.

The resolutions adopted 9th Nov., 1847, made no exception in favor of any Mission. Each Mission was thrown upon its own resources from 1st January, 1848. The resolutions respecting *payments* were to take effect from that date in the case of Athens and Constantinople. In the case of China, authority to draw was granted up to April 1st, because a longer time was necessary to advise Bishop Boone of the change, and likewise, because the money required had already been received. In the case of Africa, payments have been made as specific contributions have been received, and

even now, drafts from this Mission lie unpaid in New-York, waiting for the means wherewith to meet them. All are now on the same footing, as was originally designed.

MISSION AT ATHENS.—We have received the annexed communication from a lady of this city, of great intelligence, who, during a recent visit to Europe, passed a fortnight under the roof of our Missionary at Athens. It affords us pleasure to give it a place in the pages of the *Spirit of Missions*, for it seconds most warmly the recommendation of the Foreign Committee in their Annual Report. We sincerely hope that this Mission will not be overlooked by its many and long-tried friends.

NEW-YORK, June 30th, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—

During a late visit in Europe, I had the pleasure of passing a fortnight in Athens, and of witnessing the extent and influence of the well-known Mission established there. I need not describe the joy I felt at meeting the beloved family, who have so long identified themselves with the interests of modern Greece. Much less can I describe the almost proud gratification I felt, at witnessing for myself the result of their efforts; not only in the serious and beautiful exercises of the Christmas festival, but in other ways still more interesting. Judiciously, with the earnestness of Christian zeal, and the caution of Christian prudence, through trials and discouragements scarcely to be appreciated by friends at home, the Mission has been conducted step by step, until it has become that living monument, far surpassing in interest even the classic remains of Greece. To be, more than ever, convinced of its importance, one need but see how many homes and hearts have already felt its influence, and how wide a field is yet open to its exertions. In many of these homes I beheld the fruits of its holy teaching—in the piety, order and industry, of the family circle, in the gratitude and affection beaming in the faces of those who were glad to welcome the friends of their benefactors. I heard, too, with feelings of the deepest interest, many touching incidents, now hallowed by the veil of death, of those who had given truthful evidence of hearts renewed by the Spirit, justified by faith, and at peace with God. But the friends of the Mission at Athens require no new testimony to its great usefulness; but I fear that something more, perhaps, than I can give, is required to convince them that now, as ever, it needs the warm heart and steady hand that first sent it forth on its errand of mercy. Because Greece has a throne and a court, and Athens lies in seeming peace beneath the shadow of the Acropolis, we are apt to imagine that industry and thirst are giving to its people the means and the *inclination* to support that, which Christian benevolence first planted, and for many years so cheerfully sustained. But national improvements, trade, manufactures, agriculture, the usual sources of public and private gain, receiving there but little stimulus, have scarcely an existence. The wealth that in other countries pours in from these thousand avenues, is there unknown. It is true that the Government offers no opposition to the noble efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Hill; and most happily they have secured, too, the confidence of the people. But this position has been attained through years of persevering labor. It is a task requiring the most patient continuance in well-doing, to plant any where, by stranger hands, an institution, whose regenerating principles lift up their solemn voice against the prejudices and errors of a people. Such a position

has been gained in Greece; how important to the interests of the Church, that it be still sustained. But nothing, in surrounding circumstances—nothing, in the increase of means, or the still more necessary *disposition* of the people, has so changed, as to render it possible to alter the conditions on which the Mission is established. It came to the Greeks in the garb of a pure, Christian charity. As such it has been received, and it is doing them good—good both for time and for eternity.

If ever the attempt be made to alter the base upon which it rests, or to contract its expanding operations, it seems clear to me, that suspicion, distrust, and neglect of its inestimable privileges would be the certain result. Doubtless it would perish, though its scattered seed, still warmed by the Divine blessing, would forever spring up on the soil of Greece. It is now prepared to deepen and extend its Christian impress upon the social and religious destinies of the country. How shall its early and its later friends withdraw from Greece such a centre of Gospel light? How shall they withdraw from Athens the beloved school, so honored by many a departed saint, whose heart and voice never wearied in doing it good service? How shall they take away the example of such a Mission family from the spot where it has ever formed such a forcible illustration of their Gospel teaching, seen and respected, and felt by all. Amid the threatening changes, which are gathering over Europe, and in which Greece may be called to bear its part, let the Mission school be still there, with its authorized head, now rich in the experience of years; with its Bible, its prayers, and praises; its pious and devoted teachers.

For my own part, there is nothing connected with our Church Missions that I so deeply deplore, as the diminution of funds for the work at Athens. Never was it in a state better qualified to reward the exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, the best years of whose lives have been wholly devoted to its interests; never was it in a position better prepared to bless the people, and so reward the pious hearts that yet feel an interest in its success. The complete organization of the schools—the acknowledged faithfulness of the Missionaries—the frequent evidences of vital piety springing up under their influence—the wide field open to their efforts, and the impossibility of continuing them any longer, without a more cordial support from friends at home, are arguments that need nothing to enforce them. All over the continent, and in England, the traveller hears from pious and reflecting Churchmen, a charming report of the Mission at Athens. It is the Lord's work, and it needs the prayerful and sustaining hand of Christians. It has been honored and beloved by the old—it has grown up with the young—it cannot appeal to us in vain.

J.—

Acknowledgments.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the 15th of May to the 15th of June, 1848:

MAINE.

Gardiner—Christ Ch.	38 00
Portland—St. Stephen's.	25 00
	63 00

VERMONT.

Bellows Falls—Immanuel.	20 00
Brandon—St. Thomas's.	3 00
	23 00

MASSACHUSETTS

Andover—Christ Ch.	28 00
Boston—Grace Ch.	50 00
St. Paul's.	34 50
Trinity	60 00
Cambridge—Christ Ch.	48 00
Chester—St. Luke's.	10 00
Newburyport—St. Paul's.	10 00
Roxbury—St. James's.	22 37
Worcester—All Saints'.	8 25
	271 12

RHODE ISLAND.

Johnson—St. Peter's.	8 00
Providence—Grace Ch., for the Jews.	34 67
Do., a deceased member.	1 00
Do., two members.	3 00
St. John's, for the Jews.	8 00
	134 67

CONNECTICUT.

Birmingham, (Derby)—St. James's.	33 00
Essex—St. James's.	5 00
Fairhaven—St. James's.	6 00
New Haven—St. Paul's S. S. 1.	10 00
Stamford—St. John's.	16 81
	70 81

NEW YORK.

Albany—St. Peter's.	85 00
Brooklyn—St. Ann's, 1/2 \$359 43,	
special for Dom. \$5. Sunday	
school No. 1, \$63 05.	
children of do. for the Jews,	
\$1 84.	
Fishkill Landing—St. Anna's, Mrs.	
E. Dubois.	5 00
New-York—St. George's.	22 75
New-York—St. Matthew's, Easter day	
communion alms.	19 00
St. Michael's.	15 00
Plattsburgh—Trinity, a Lady—	5 00
Easter offerings, E. S., for the	
West.	5 00
	586 07

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Rochester—St. Luke's.	148 61
Do., for Texas.	10 00
Do., for Bp. Chase.	10 00
Do., for the Jews.	41 39
	210 00

NEW JERSEY.

Elizabethtown—for Wisconsin \$9 19,	
for Illinois 50 c.	
Mount Holly—St. Andrew's, S. S. for	
the West.	
Do., Fem. Miss. Soc.	4 00
Do., legacy of Mary Clark.	22 50
Princeton—Trinity.	100 00
Good Friday offerings of a Lady for	
the Jews.	30 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Brownsville—S. Covell.	35 00
Carbondale—Trinity.	1 50
Carlisle—St. John's.	45 00
Connellsburg—Trinity.	2 50
Holmesburg—Emmanuel for the Jews.	3 00
Jersey Town—Mrs. Mills.	5 00
Lancaster—St. James's for Bp. Kemper.	39 05
	5 60
Mortlattin—St. Gabriel's.	10 41
Philadelphia—Ch. of the Nativity for	
the Jews.	12 00
Reading—Christ Ch.	11 00
Do. S. S.	
Do. G.	5 00
	174 46

The acknowledgment from Cuyahoga Falls in the June No. was intended for the Mission to the Jews, and should have been so printed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

293

DELAWARE.

Georgetown—St. Paul's.	13 00
Indian River—St. George's.	5 50
Middletown—St. Ann's.	6 17
Newark—St. Thomas's.	10 50
Newcastle—Immanuel.	20 00
Wilmington—St. Andrew's.	63 20
Trinity Chapel.	29 00

MARYLAND.

Howard District—St. John's.	25 00
Rev. R. W. Goldsborough, 1/2.	5 00
Washington—Thank offering of Col.	
Childs, 1/2.	10 00
	40 00

VIRGINIA.

Botetourt Co.—Botetourt pa.	5 00
Charles City Co.—Westover pa.	25 00
Fortress Monroe—Centurion Ch.,	
from an officer.	10 00
Do., from another.	5 00
Do., three Ladies.	6 00
Do., a Lady and children.	4 50
Halifax Co.—Antrim pa., from a Lady.	5 00
King George's Co.—St. Paul's pa.	5 00
Lexington—Grace Ch.	8 00
Do., from a Gentleman.	5 00
Meherrin Pa.—Greenville.	15 00
Williamsburgh—Bruton pa.	32 75
	126 25

NORTH CAROLINA.

Leakesville—Mrs. L. M. Nelson	1 50

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Berkeley—St. John's, for the Jews.	10 00
Charleston—Mo. Miss. Lee, Ap. \$6 34,	
May, \$12 37.	18 71
St. Paul's.	29 05

Do., thank offerings of a Lady	
for the Indians.	00 76
St. Philip's, for Bp. Freeman.	25 00
Do., Bp. Kemper.	24 00
Cheraw—St. David's.	26 00
Christ Ch. Parish.	7 64
Edgefield—Trinity.	10 00
John's Island—St. John's.	6 25
Pineville—Two individuals for the	
Jews.	10 00
Waccamaw—All Saints' Western Mis-	
sion.	50 00
Do., for the Jews.	28 00
Wilton—Christ Ch., for Ill.	10 00
Do., for Ala.	20 00
	275 41

GEORGIA.

Macon—Christ Ch., for the Jews.	14 50

ALABAMA.

Selma—St. Paul's.	15 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Clairborne Co.—Ch. of the Epiphany.	24 54

LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans—Grace Ch.	30 65
West Baton Rouge—St. John.	25 00
	55 65

KENTUCKY.

Danville—Trinity.	32 00

OHIO.

Chillicothe—St. Paul's, for Ill.	10 00
Medina—St. Paul's.	10 00
Ohio City—St. John's.	17 53
Steubenville—St. Paul's.	17 87
	55 40

MICHIGAN.

Kalamazoo—St. Luke's.	10 00

ARKANSAS.

Fayetteville—Miss. Station.	5 40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Army in Mexico, from Rev. Mr. McCarty	
by the hands of Major Gardiner, col-	
lected on several occasions of admin-	
istering the Holy Communion.....	52 85

TOTAL.

	\$3,412 82

(Total since June 15th, 1847, \$28,635 90.)

Acknowledgments.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the 15th May to the 15th June, 1848:

MAINE.

Gardiner—Christ Ch. 25 00
Do., a friend of Missions for
Constantinople 100 00 125 00

VERMONT.

Brandon—St. Thomas's Ch. 3 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Grace Ch., \$50; Sunday
Schools, ed. Africa, \$100. 150 00

St. Paul's Ch., \$4; do. Africa, \$10. 14 00

Trinity Ch., for Africa, \$30; do.
for Athens, \$40; Young Ladies

Sewing Soc., for Africa, \$25. 95 00

Ch. of the Messiah, Sunday
School, for ed. Africa. 20 00

From a gentleman, for the erec-
tion of buildings for Mission-
ary purposes in China, \$1200

sterling, or 5866 66

Bridgewater—Trinity Ch. 5 00

Cambridge—A friend, for China. 10 00

Christ Ch. 10 00

Hanover—St. Andrew's Dorcas Soc.,
for ed. of a child, China. 25 00

Marshfield—Trinity Ch., from a Lady. 1 00

Pittsfield—St. Stephen's Ch., Con-
stan. 50 00

Roxbury—St. James's Ch., \$62 83; do.
for China, \$37 60. 100 43

Taunton—St. Thomas's Ch., a Lady. 10 00

Wilkinsonville—St. John's Ch. 11 25

A friend of Foreign Missions. 1 75 6370 09

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—St. John's Ch., for ann.
sup. of Rev. E. W. Syle, China. 900 00

Do. do. a family; sup. of a boy,
China. 25 00

Do. do. young Ladies, Philan-
thropic Soc., for Africa. 157 00

Do. do. do. for Greece. 6 00

Grace Ch., Sunday off'gs \$40 23;
do. do. for Const. \$50. 90 23

Two members of do. Africa. 6 00

Two do. of do. Greece. 3 00

St. Andrew's Ch. 5 00 1192 23

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford—St. John's Ch., children's
Easter off'gs, for Const. 6 00

Do. do. for Africa. 1 49

Do. do. for China. 60

Derby—St. James's Ch. 7 05

New Haven—Trinity Ch., \$33 43; do.

Constantinople, \$8. 61 43

St. Paul's Ch., S. S., for ed. child,
Africa. 10 00

Portland—Trinity Ch., Africa. 17 00

do. Const. \$10. 3 57 107 00

NEW-YORK.

Brooklyn—St. Ann's $\frac{1}{2}$ \$359 43, spec.
appropriation for Athens \$100;

China, \$25; Const. \$1; Sun-
day School No. 2, for Africa,
\$20 87. 506 30

Emmanuel Ch., Africa. 2 00

New-York—St. Michael's & St. Mary's
from mon. coll. 15 00

St. Matthew's Ch., S. S., for ed.
of Charles Morgan, Africa. 40 00

St. Peter's, Africa.	39 01
Miss Turner, for Africa.	10 00
St. George's Ch., two Ladies for Athens.	15 00
A family mite box.	3 29
Miss S. E. Atkins.	3 00
Mrs. F. A. Tracy, 5th payment, ed. China.	50 00
Ch. of the Epiphany.	16 19
<i>Newtown</i> , L. I.—St. James's Ch., Af- rica.	8 00
<i>Fishkill Landing</i> —St. Anna's Ch., Rev. Dr. Robertson's ann. sub. Constantinople.	25 00
<i>Tarrytown</i> —Christ Ch., \$4 79; do., Const. \$1 23.	16 04 8709 82
NEW-JERSEY.	
<i>Mount Holly</i> —Fem. Miss. Soc., for Africa.	3 50
PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Carbondale</i> —Trinity Ch.	1 50
<i>Centreville</i> —Daniel Bilar.	25
<i>Carlisle</i> —St. John's, Constant.	10 00
<i>Connellsville</i> —Trinity Ch.	5 00
<i>Lancaster</i> —St. James's Ch., Const.	55 00
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Grace Ch., Sunday Schools, for ed. 10 children Af- rica.	200 00
St. Andrew's, a Lady for Africa.	20 00
Hamilton Village, St. Mary's Epis. Co'd, S. S., for Africa.	13 85
<i>Pike</i> —St. Matthew's.	5 00
<i>Pittsburg</i> —A friend, for Greece.	1 00
<i>Wilkesbarre</i> —St. Stephen's Ch., a member, for Greece.	10 00 321 60
MARYLAND.	
<i>Frederick</i> —All Saints', for Greece.	25 00
All Saints pa. S. S., for China.	17 00
<i>St. Mary's Co.</i> —William and Mary's pa., for Constantinople.	15 00
VIRGINIA.	
<i>Amherst Co.</i> —Miss Crawford.	5 00
<i>Bottetourt Co.</i> —Bottetourt pa.	18 50
<i>Charlottesville</i> —Ch. at.	17 50
<i>Culpepper Co.</i> —St. James's Ch., Af- rica.	12 68
Mr. Stringfellow's family, Africa.	10 00
<i>Halifax Co.</i> —Antrim pa., D. Cosby, jr. for Africa, \$2; Mrs. M. E. Grammar, do. \$2 50; Mrs. Cath. Earley, do. \$1; Rev. J. Gram- mar, Africa and China, \$20; Col. H. Caharris, Africa, \$2; Mrs. E. S. Easly, \$2; Miss. M. Smith \$1; Mr. E. B. Estes \$1 50, Mr. J. C. Bruce, \$30; Mrs. Eli- za Bruce, \$15; for Africa.	77 00
<i>King George's Co.</i> —St. Paul's pa., Greece.	4 00
<i>Lonisa Co.</i> —A Lady.	10 00
<i>Lexington</i> —Grace Ch., a gentleman.	5 00
<i>Norfolk</i> —Christ Ch., on afternoon of convention Sunday, Africa.	213 56
<i>Parkersburg</i> —Trinity Ch., a Lady, for China.	1 00
<i>Petersburg</i> —St. Paul's Ch. S. S., for China.	3 83
Miss C. A. Ghelson.	3 00
A. B. Tizzard.	5 00
<i>Port Royal</i> —St. Peter's Ch., Mrs. Catlett, for Africa.	10 00
<i>Raleigh pa.</i> —Two ladies, Africa.	12 00
<i>Williamsburg</i> —Bruton pa., Miss B. M. Page, for ed. Greece.	30 00 438 07
NORTH CAROLINA.	
<i>Leakesville</i> —Mrs. Lucy Nelson.	1 50

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Beaufort</i> —St. Helena pa., J. R. W. and Mrs. M. B., each \$25 ed.	
China.....	50 00
<i>Charleston</i> —St. Peter's Ch., towards sup. Bp. Boone, China.....	189 59
St. Philip's Miss. Soc.....	3 62
St. Paul's.....	14 52
Do., Mr. Ed. Loundes, ed. China.	25 00
Rev. Chas. E. Leverett, 4th and last payment, ed. Archibald Seabrook, Africa.....	20 00
St. Philip's Ch., Constantinople.	30 00
<i>Edgefield Co., Ho.</i> —Trinity Ch.....	10 00
<i>Edisto Island</i> —Ch. at, Africa.....	35 00
<i>John's Island</i> —A communicant.....	3 50
Parishes of St. Stephen's and Upper St. John's.....	25 00
<i>Wilton</i> —Christ Ch., for China, \$50; Africa, \$10; Greece, \$40.....	100 00
Do. do. for China.....	161 50
	336 50
GEORGIA.	
<i>Savannah</i> —Ladies' Chinese Soc., ed. 7 children, China.....	175 00
LOUISIANA.	
<i>New-Orleans</i> —Christ Ch. S. S., for ed. boy in China.....	20 00

OHIO.

<i>Chillicothe</i> —St. Paul's Ch., China....	10 00
<i>Dayton</i> —Christ Ch.....	8 80
<i>Gambier</i> —Harcourt pa (& a plough).	25 00
<i>Mt. Vernon</i> —St Paul's.....	16 50
<i>Portsmouth</i> —All Saints'.....	25 00
<i>Springfield</i> —Christ Ch.....	4 00
	89 30

KENTUCKY.

<i>Louisville</i> —St. Paul's Ch., Ladies of, ed. China.....	25 00
---	-------

ARKANSAS.

<i>Little Rock</i> —Mrs. F. M. Trapnell, for Greece.....	5 00
---	------

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. Thos. Childs, U. S. A., a thank offering $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
--	-------

TEXAS.

<i>San Augustin</i> —Mr. Henderson.....	6 75
---	------

TOTAL..... \$10,327 59

Received since 15th June, 1847,..... \$40,018 94

